CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1859.

Superior Court of Chicago.

The Republicans of Cook County will learn with astonishment that the Democracy are flattering themselves with the delusion that our party will divide with them the judicial officers—two Judges and two Clerks of the Superior Court—created by an act of the late Legislature. We think we can truthfully declare that they will do no such thing. The Republican party has any amount of material out of which just Judges and competent Clerks can be made; and they have what is not less important—a majority by which, when nominated, they can be elected. It is well enough that this be understood now; a knowledge of the fact will save a vast deal of palavering which in the end will come to naught—a vast many trades that will prove to be child's bargains after all. If any man is foolish enough to suppose, that, with a clear majority of 2,500 in Cook County, the Democrats would listen to a proposition to set off for Republican benefit two honorable and lucrative places, that man should be bored for the simples without a moment's delay. Nothing less than a Convention, and regular nominations, of able and unexceptionable men, for all the places created, and their election by the usual Republican majorities, will answer the demands of the party. It would be a sorry illustration of Popular Sovereignty to see some such brawler as Bob Blackwell carry off the prize at the end of a scrubrace in which half-a-dozen Republican candidates would defeat themselves. No, the Court of which we speak has an unexceptionable man on the Bench, and the way by which fitting associates must be placed along side of him, is to plain to be mistaken. An elective judiciary is bad enough at the best; and is only tolerable when the best men are entrusted with judicial power. Where, we ask, can they be more certainly found than in the Republican ranks? Let us have nominations!

"Put Money in thy Purse"—Twenty Millions More.

The telegraph reports that a bill passed the Senate yesterday, 24 yeas to 10 nays, authorizing Secretary Cobb to issue twenty millions more of treasury notes. Coming into power with millions of money in the treasury, the Buchanan administration seems only bent upon involving the nation in debt to the last dollar capitalists will invest in its securities. Every Democratic spoilsman—their name is legion—adopts the motto—"put money in my purse"—and the weak, old gentleman of the White House is too benevolent to interpose. The entire revenues of the country are absorbed, and twenty millions at a time have been added so often to the permanent debt of the country that it has ceased to excite surprise.

All this occurs in a time of profound peace when the expenses of the government should be brought rigidly within its income. The harpies about the capitol seem actuated by Satanic energy, with prudent foresight, doubtless, that their time is short. The people of the United States cannot and will not endure such waste and extravagance. Retrenchment and reform—honest, capable men for all the offices of the nation—will be the watch cry of the Republican masses in 1860, and with it they will march to a certain, a glorious, and an enduring victory.

Illegal Voting.

If a Registry law had been in existence in Chicago on Tuesday, the Republican majority would have been from five to eight hundred larger than it was. The Democrats did an enormous amount of double voting. Scores upon scores of Celts voted from twice to ten times each for Gillman & Company. Bridgeport flooded into the Tenth Ward, and after voting there, scattered into the other Wards. Granger received at least 200 illegal votes. The rabble were exceedingly anxious to elect him, and voted cheap in order to make a sure thing of it—as they supposed. This duplicate voting was quietly and systematically practiced in all the Wards, by the Democrats. It was a part of the plan adopted by their secret club organization; and it was the anticipated efficacy of these fraudulent ballots that, doubtless, made the Democrats feel so perfectly confident of success. We repeat, that had none but legal votes been cast, the Republican majority would have exceeded 1,400 majority. Can not the Council devise some way of furnishing the judges of election a complete alphabetical list of the voters in each Ward? What legal obstacle is there against having such a list prepared a few days before charter election each spring? There is no other way of protecting the ballot box against enormous frauds at the charter elections.

Feels Bad.

The *Times* was howling with rage yesterday over the crushing defeat its party had just received. It lays the cause to everything but the right one. It asserts that the National Democrats voted the Republican ticket, which is nonsense. Three-fourths of them supported the Gilman ticket, and perhaps a larger proportion.

It also alleges that the Democratic runners, hackmen and pimps voted Republican. This is another falsehood. There may have been here and there such a vote given, but the mass of that class of people went solid for the ticket labelled "Democratic." It is very silly for the *Times* to lay its defeat to any such stuff; the real cause was, that the *people* were not willing to trust the interests of the Government of the city. The Douglas Democrats put forth all their efforts but fell short of the mark. They were beaten simply because the Republicans out-numbered them a thousand votes,—that's all.

Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

In addition to the regular business of the day—the election of the Republican ticket—the people did a good thing on Tuesday in calling U. P. Harris to the Chief Engineership of the Fire Department. No doubt the friends of Meller are disgusted with the result; and no doubt many of them in the Department will threaten to disband their companies and resign. We trust that nobody will interfere with the instant execution of whatever indignant resolve of that sort they make; because it is self-evident that any company which insists upon being improperly commanded and imperfectly disciplined has ceased to be useful to the public.

Mr. Harris and his able assistants—Knights and Langdon—have a work of reform before them, from which we trust they will not shrink. It is in their power to make the Department what it ought to be, and of a most valuable auxiliary to the city. We believe they will hold fast to their duties in earnest.

Defeat of Dr. Foster.

The defeat of Dr. Foster, Republican candidate for Alderman in the Fourth Ward, was yesterday, a matter of general regret. We take it that many Democrats, impelled by party considerations to oppose him, did so with the secret wish that their opposition would prove unsuccessful; and that they are now deprecating the responsibility they assumed in depriving the Council of the services of a man of his ability and conservatism. We wish the decision could have been different.

Lost their Money.

The confident tone of the *Times* before the election and its boast that Gilman would be elected by 700 majority, filled the betting men of its party with false confidence. They put up their money freely that Haines would not be elected; that he would not get two, four, six, and eight hundred majority. Thousands of dollars changed hands on 800 majority. Scores of Democrats who were fooled into staking their money by the *Times* were bitterly cursing that sheet and its lying editors, yesterday.

Additional from Vera Cruz.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—The additional advices by the Tennessee are interesting.

The English and French fleets before Vera Cruz appeared to be hostile to Juarez and are reported to have intercepted his reinforcements, and in other ways favored Miramon.

Miramon threatens to sack the city. The English and French fleets had been applied to for protection, but refused it. It was not thought, however, that they will openly participate in the attack on the city.

Dement Building Association!

CAPITAL STOCK.....$50,000
Value of Property.....95,000

DEMENT HOUSE,
FULTON CITY ILL.

A Card from Charles Dement.

Execution having been taken to the locality of the Dement Iron & Gilt Enterprise, for which I proposed to sell and dispose of the House, together with other valuable property at greatly reduced prices, I was induced by the public that before coming an office here, I advised with prominent gentlemen in this city, who assured me that no one would attempt to molest me. I accordingly did. Were mistaken. I prefer to be a law abiding man, and, therefore at once stopped the disposal of the property as soon as I found the same was objected to; and have, by having consulted counsel and legal opinion, I have sold the property to the Dement Building Association, and now offer for sale to the public the stock of said Association.

The name and style of the Association is the "Dement Building Association."

It is hoped the speculative now offered will be equally if not more attractive to the public. I would say that such associations or corporations are regularly provided for by the statutes of the State, and I regard it of no consequence for me that I have made this change, as I can go into any State in the Union and sell my stock regularly unless without suspicion of violating the law, and can not be molested.

And for the satisfaction of persons purchasing the stock of this association, I would propose to state that wherever any of said stock is offered in the market for sale, it will be safe to purchase, as no stock will be delivered from the office of the association until the same is PAID, and the company have received the money. And where there are any inconsistances with any of the property purchased by the company, will refund double the amount of the incumbrance on the purchase money until said incumbrance is removed.

All persons holding the tickets of the Dement House Gift Enterprise will please return them, and if they want their money they can have it, or, if they prefer it, can take in this Association, which we think is equally as advantageous.

Call and see us at No. 45 Lasalle street.

CHARLES DEMENT.

The Dement Building Association

Own the very valuable Real Estate and Personal State described below, for which payment in full has been made by the Association. Title warrant ed perfect.

THE DEMENT HOUSE,

[illegible] build ll alone, aside from the Grounds and Furniture. It is well known to the traveling public as one of the most magnificent hotels in the State. It contains 112 by 50 feet and 4 stories, five stories above [illegible] ventilation, about 15 ft. gantly finished rooms, some of them large parlors. There are two fine baths throughout the building, from basement to cupola.

There are some very desirable

DWELLING HOUSES AND LOTS,

and several very valuable

TRACTS OF LAND AND CITY LOTS!

All of which are valued at very low figures in the subjoined schedule—and all who are acquainted with the property in their respective neighborhoods will testify.

There are also some very desirable

ARTICLES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

which is also well known as the most elegant select that has ever been brought to the West—a [illegible] of which was purchased in the Eastern cities, and in New York wholesale.

The Board of Directors of the Association [illegible] to make an Annual Division and Distribution of Real Estate and Personal Property of the Association not reserved for the purposes of the association by sub. 4 thereof, to each stockholder in proportion to his share of the Capital Stock. The Capital is divided into

EIGHTY THOUSAND SHARES OF $1.00.

The Directors have divided the surplus property now owned by the company into lots or portions—as numbered, described and valued below, viz:

No. or Lots numbered.	Description.	VALUE'N.
1	Grand Capitol Portion, Dement House, and lots	$50 00
2 & 3	and 10, on which is the Dement House	8,500
4	A beautiful double cottage and lots 9 10 and 10 in Addition.	1,200
5	Lot 16 in block 2 in Cairo, on Ohio Levee	8.0
6	Lot 11 in block 2 in Cairo, Ohio Levee	2,200
7	A stone dwelling, and 5 in block 2, in Cairo, pleasantly situated in Fulton City	600
8	The w. of sw. 4 & 5 R. 8 E. of 3d P. M.	1,600
9	Lot 7 in block 1 and 1 two story frame dwelling in Fulton City	1,200
10	Lot 12 in block 12 in Fulton, Fulton, near R. R.	200
11	Lot 8 in block 14, in w fraction, Fulton, near R. R.	8.0
12	Lot 9 in block 14, in w fraction, Fulton, near the R. R.	200
13	The w. of ne. and e. of nw. 28, 2 T 4 n. 10 acres in Carroll county,	700
14	The se. of ne. and ne. of se. 12, 22 T 4 n. 40 acres	600
15	Lot 7, block 11, in Fulton	200
16	Lot 8, block 11, in Fulton	200
17	Lot 4, block 14, in Fulton	200
18	Lot 5, block 14, in Fulton	200
19	The s. of s. of ne. and e. of se. 4, 22 n. 9 e. 20 a. res	300
20	Lot 2 block 14 T 21 R 9	200
21	Lot 3, block 14, in Fulton	200
22	Lot 10, block 43, in Cairo	200
23	Lot 11, block 43, in Cairo	200
24	Lot 12, block 43, in Cairo	200
25	Lot 1, block 12, in Fulton	200
26	Lot 2, block 12, in Fulton	200
27	One gilt Pier Mirror marble slab and gilt frame,	120
28	One elegant bronze Office Clock, at N. Y. wholesale price,	75
29	One gilt Pier Mirror, marble slab and gilt frame,	100
30	One elegant marble case parlor Clock, at N. Y. wholesale price,	100
31	Lot 8, block 8 r t	100
32	Lot 8, block 8 r t	100
33	Lot 8, block 8 r t	100
34	Lot 4, block 8 r t	100
35	Lot 4, block 8 r t	100
36	One gilt Pier Mirror marble slab and gilt frame,	80
37	One gilt Pier Mirror, marble slab and gilt frame,	80
38	One gilt Pier Mirror marble slab and gilt frame,	60
39	One gilt Pier Mirror marble slab and gilt frame,	60
40	Lot 7, block 2 r 4 n. Fulton	50
41	Lot 8, block 2 r 4	50
42	Lot 9, block 2 r 4	50
43	Lot 10, block 2 r 4	50
44	Lot 11, block 2 r 4	50
45	One pair bronze Statuettes of Mercury,	75
46	One [illegible] plated silver cake basket,	50
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Total value of Property for distribution.....$9,9[illegible]

On or before the 15th day of May, 1859, the Directors will make a distribution of the above property to the stockholders in the manner—in lots or portions as above divided and numbered. The distribution by allotment will be made by drawing for the same one lot, or more, and on behalf of each share as numbered from one to eighty thousand, and the names of the stockholders shall desire some other mode of division, or some other use to put said property to; in which event the Directors feel bound to conform to their interests and wishes, whenever they shall be satisfied of the fact that it is the *interest and wish* of a majority of the stockholders to make a change. Otherwise, they will be governed by the foregoing plan of division.

Opinions of the Press on the Dement Building Association.

We have not said much about this institution, although it has cost many months of old and hard work to set it fairly on foot, and just what it is now, and we would say that if any one in the community, or the press, or anywhere, we have no doubt they will have a fair show for their money. Some today will get some valuable property, and one of the finest Hotels in the State, several hundred will get some very fine quarters, packs of farm and city property, and a few will get a home somewhere of the silver we are very soon to see at the Treasury Office window, No. 45 Lasalle street.—*Chicago Democrat.*

We give to-day the following notice of this institution which the we are not quite ready to endorse, we are willing to see it on record. We know Mr. Dement, and do not believe he would engage in the sale of his property in any good faith.—*Chicago Democrat.*

The Dement Building Association proves to be at least a large, if not all extensive affair, and although we do not approve of gift enterprises as a general thing, for in this case we see no cause to object, as we believe it to be a straight-forward and fair procedure to sell the property for in the shape of prizes as a very large part of the real estate of the property has been made over to the Association for the purpose, and that they either have a choice of drawing a piece of property for their stock, or of the nonpecuniable character of the gift—and we understand the Association have the right to refuse the gift of the gentleman interested in it. And we cannot think of anything that would be more desirable to a poor man, than would be likely to give as good satisfaction for a Christmas present, as a piece of property. We understand that we have Mr. Dement will succeed in his undertaking, as we believe all who are interested in this affair, as we believe all who are interested in this affair, as Mr. Dement was born and raised in Illinois, and has for many years been a resident of this city, and has the reputation, so far as we know, of being honest.—*Press.*

We make reference in relation to Mr. Dement's great Real Estate Association in Lasalle street, of the reliability of the concern—that it was built by Mr. Dement, and that he is able to state, with perfect confidence, that Mr. Dement has made ample arrangements with Messrs. Jay & Peirce, the well-known bankers, to meet any demands that may come into Mr. Dement's hands, and that any of those who may purchase property, and does not take some advantage—and there is no doubt but that some will—Messrs. Jay & Peirce will see that the purchaser of any of the property is protected. They are too well known through out the West to need any recommendation from us, and we have not consented from our hands. All we can say is to advise those who have a few dollars of all the kinds of "stuff" that are offered in the "hand to the cow."—*Chicago Journal.*

The Dement Building Association.—The peculiar character of the property is caused by a lengthy advertisement of it in the Democratic papers. The Dement House, in Fulton City, which cost originally $100,000, is put in at $8,500, and three hundred and seventy-one other parcels, varying in value from $2,000 to 25 cents, are thrown in with it. The property is divided into 80,000 shares, the cheapest lots to cost which distinct numbers are assigned, and the fortunate holders of which will get the property, and the plan is to be carried in the form of a lottery, and the sale to be conducted in the most liberal and extensive way.—*Chicago Sunday Times.*

M. S. HENRY, CHAP. DEMENT, HUGH MAHER, Directors.
CHARLES DEMENT, President.

THE CITY.

☞ We are under obligations to Messrs. Colvar & Co. for European commercial letters by the Canada.

WHO HAS OUR OLD BAY.—A small bay horse, with saddle and bridle was stolen from the Court House square on Tuesday afternoon about five o'clock.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—It is understood that the firm of "Gilman & Reform," whose wagons so labelled were busy about town on Tuesday, is dissolved. There are rumors of an assignment indeed, of all the firm effects

LIFE OF JUMPERTS.—Norris & Hyde are ready with the "Life and Trial of Henry Jumperts." Two thousand were sold yesterday. The work is being translated, to be brought out in German, by our friends of the *Staats Zeitung.*

☞ Rich Furniture, Carpets, etc., at auction. This morning at 10 o'clock, Messrs. Gilbert & Sampson sell at their salesroom, No. 82 Lake street, a large variety of furniture, carpets and housekeeping goods.

THE MATINEE TO MORROW.—The notable attractions of the programme of the Matinee at Metropolitan Hall to-morrow, by the Italian Opera Troupe, hardly need to be enforced by anything more than a glance at the same as announced in another column.

JUMPERTS.—The Life and Career of Henry Jumperts has just been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street. They also have now ready Leslie's Family Magazine, Harper, Atlantic, Knickerbocker and Chess Monthly for March, and the English Illustrated for February 12.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR POCKETS.—At the auction at 135 Adams street, yesterday, a lady had her pocket picked of a portmonnaie containing about thirty dollars. As soon as her loss was made known, another lady discovered that she too had been relieved. If Mrs. Toodles will go to auction she must hold on to her purse.

THE EIGHTH WARD MATTER.—In the case of the tie announced on the vote for Alderman in the Eighth Ward, we learn that it is the intention of C. Wahl, the Republican candidate, to contest the seat on the ground that he really had a majority of the votes, but that the tellers made a mistake in the count.

THE POST OFFICE CASE.—In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Drummond, the case of the Palatine postmaster, Daniel Martin, has been disposed of.

He, and his son Abiel Martin, were tried for stealing a letter from the post office at that place. In the case of the father, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats. The other man was found guilty and sentenced by the Court to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

LARCENIES.—On Tuesday night a man named Thomas Nickson, a clock mender, was arrested upon suspicion of entering a house on Aberdeen street, West Division, occupied by Mrs. Webster, and stealing $10 in gold from a bureau. He is also charged with stealing a box containing an unknown amount of silver from one Mrs. Burns, and a watch, ear-rings and breast-pin from Mrs. Courtney, living in the West Division. His case is continued for further examination.

On yesterday's Police Court William Hart was held to bail for stealing a steam gauge valued at $20, from Stevens & Co., a Cobb's revolver from Daniel and Charles A. Eaton, and a double-barreled gun, which he had pawned.

A LIVELY BOARDER.—At the new Penitentiary in Joliet, a convict named Nathan Van Camp, a few days since having managed, upon enlarging his sphere of operations, effected the same by letting himself down from an upper window by a rope.

Doubtless to show he had no hard feelings towards his late entertainers, he secured a few souvenirs, which in value did more credit to his taste than his honesty. Previous to his leaving he broke open the safe in the office of one of the prison contractors, and stole diamonds and jewelry to the amount of $1,009. Among the articles stolen were a large diamond cross pin, pair of diamond ear-rings diamond ring, pair of gold sleeve buttons, two unset diamonds, a gold ring, and a small hunting watch with gold guard chain.

After two days liberty, he was re-arrested on Tuesday last at Calumet, and returned to his former quarters.

☞ A WIFE'S QUEST FOR HER WORTHLESS HUSBAND.—Mrs. Ingraham is the mother of ten children, and the family have been living for some time past in Holden, Maine. She is in good standing in the Methodist church at that place. Some time since her husband left her to go to Michigan, intending to go into business, and agreed to send for her. A long time elapsed and no tidings arrived from him in answer to her numerous letters. She became poor, and took in washing to support herself and her little family. She was finally reduced to beg from door to door for a living.

Finally this kind of life became intolerable, and she sold everything she had and came to Michigan. She there learned that he had gone to Chicago. She followed him hither, and found him living with another woman, and a child, the result of his illicit intercourse. He refused to provide money for her, and she was again reduced to beggary.

Yesterday morning the wretch of a husband was arrested on a warrant sworn out before Justice Akin, on a charge of adultery.

THE ITALIAN OPERA LAST EVENING—PARODI'S NORMA.—The elements last evening were against the Opera, but the Norma of Parodi had attractions not to be obscured by clouds, and had awakened eager anticipations not to be in the least dampened by the falling rain. Again the seats were sold with a perfect rush yesterday, under weather influences the most benign, and the manager had a crowded house in prospect even before the doors were opened. Those afloat on admission tickets only, were early if fortunate in getting seats.

The house was a brilliant one, unsurpassed by any of the season thus far. That the audience were well pleased, and even more, need not be said. Parodi never sang better, nor won more applause. She has before appeared in Chicago upon our concert boards, in selections from the great opera of Norma, and always to the delight of music-lovers, but to readily appreciate her merits, the selection must be restored to its place in the opera, the vocalist must become the *prima donna*, Parodi's Norma must receive the adjuncts and accessories of the lyric stage, and then success becomes a triumph. We opine that among the many who have heard Parodi, but not in opera—her perfect acting of her part even in selections, her realism in the concert room the expression, the fervor, the gestures that upon the stage have won her laurels and renown, have told less to her merit than they should have done. The audience expecting to hear Parodi, but finding Norma, and not understanding the latter, have some of them associated with Parodi peculiarities that totally disappear upon the stage, or appear only as crowning excellencies.

Parodi

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1859.

Our Municipal Government.

The Republicans of Chicago, by their fidelity and zeal to the regular nominees of their party, by their energy unfailing, and success unequalled among American cities, are cursed a thoroughly honest and economical government. This they are entitled to, and this they will have. Mayor, Council, and city officers from first to last, owe it to the people who have invested them with power to make the succeeding year a model of municipal administration. This we fully believe it will be. Mayor Haines is a man of unblemished integrity. In the sum total of abuse which has been heaped upon him by political enemies, there has not been an allegation against his honesty of purpose which can be found a listener among those who know the man. The experience (rarely accorded to a Mayor of Chicago) of a year's management of city affairs, has given him the capacity to resign the Executive chair a year hence with a reputation second to that of no man who has ever filled it, and to leave the Republican party more safely and securely in the ascendancy than he found it in March 1858. He can make his administration the most popular, and the most deservedly popular we have had for years, and we confidently expect him to do it. In his efforts to carry out the principles laid down by those who nominated and elected him; to make economy and justice the practical, thorough and indubitable features of the municipal year; and in brief, to do the right always without fear or favor--he will have our earnest co-operation, and the support of a moral power in the community which will carry him through anything he may undertake. Let us not underrate the difficulties of his position. His duties are arduous and unremitting. Hundreds of things come up for his judgment requiring immediate decision, in some of which it is impossible that he should not err. As the city advances in a direct ratio in population, the difficulties which beset the Mayor's path are augmented in an arithmetical progress. Yet it is possible for us to have the best municipal government in the United States the coming year, and we have no doubt whatever that it will be given us.

The new members of the Council added to the Republican strength in that body are of the very best material in the city. They represent no clique and no particular interest. They are fresh from the people, independent, upright and capable. Their names do honor to their office. With the able and faithful members holding over from last year they will constitute the largest majority (with perhaps a single exception) ever given to a political party in the Board. To them more than to any others is the welfare of the city and the future success of Republicanism in Chicago committed. The people have entrusted them with both these interests, and we need not assure them that both are identical--that the permanence of Republican success in Chicago, and to a degree in the State of Illinois, depends more upon a wise and just municipal rule than upon anything else, after the principle of freedom which actuates the party of the nation.

We look forward then to a model administration for the year to come, and a series of prudent and beneficent measures which shall leave the Republican majority of Chicago still a beacon light among American cities.

Consequences of the Row at Springfield.

The consequences involved the rather sudden adjournment of the Illinois Legislature, without having provided for the ordinary expenses of the State government, are no: as painful as many of our Democratic cotemporaries suppose. By a happy combination of circumstances, the appropriations for the maintenance of the charitable institutions at Jacksonville--the Insane Hospital, the Asylum for the Blind, and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb--and for the continuance of the work on the New Penitentiary, were gotten through. These were the most important pecuniary matters of the session, for which existing laws did not provide. By a decision of the Supreme Court to which our attention is called, it is apparent that any salary established by the constitution may be lawfully paid by the Auditor and Treasurer without the authority of a special enactment therefor. If this decision is to govern, the salaries not only of Governor, Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary, but the pay of all the Judges of the various courts of the State, may be reached whenever they are due. With, then, the Executive and Judicial officers provided for, there need be no fear that the wheels of government will stop, and that Justice will strip the bandage off her eyes and throw away her sword. The payment of the interest and the dividends on the principal of the State Debt will not be delayed; hence the public credit will not suffer. Our condition then is not, after all, as desperate as has been represented. There are doubtless many private and a very few general bills which might have been profitably passed; and there are half a hundred creditors of the State who have furnished stationery and newspapers for the Legislature, or who have bills for repairs and improvements about the capitol, whom it would have been desirable to pay. It would have been only decent to have given the Governor the control of a Contingent Fund to meet any unlooked-for demand that may arise, to have fitted up anew the Executive Mansion and to have provided for the care of the grounds thereabout. All this would have been done but for the usurpation of the Democracy, who, to perpetuate power wrongfully held, would have consummated the most odious piece of legislation that was ever attempted in Illinois. For whatever inconvenience or loss, public or private, which may happen as a consequence of their indefensible and oligarchical act, the Democrats alone are responsible!

The Tariff and the Imports and Exports.

We are not prophets of evil; but with the spirit which prevails at Washington in regard to the necessary Tariff legislation, and with the unabated propensity of our people, under a low rate of duties, to make excessive importations of the necessaries which ought to be produced at home, and of the luxuries with which we might dispense, we see little prospect of the speedy return of that day of prosperity toward which all are anxiously looking. It is conceded that any revision of the Tariff, at this session of Congress, is impossible--that we must continue to purchase abroad the iron and lead, the woolens and other textile fabrics which our own forges and looms ought to turn out; and the tables of imports and exports prove that the madness of importation is not, meanwhile, in the least subdued. We copy from one of the New York commercial journals the following statistics:

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH.

	1857.	1858.	1859
Dry goods	$2,265,491	$1,905,127	$2,656,694
Gen'l merchandise	4,598,747	3,433,990	4,344,790
Total for the week	$6,864,238	$5,111,474	$7,001,185
Previously reported	74,464,779	55,423,070	71,577,749
Since Jan. 1	$81,014,017	$60,735,584	$78,578,934

EXPORTS EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE.

Total for the week	$1,572,933	$147,0	715,084
Previously reported	6,990,120	7,714, 94	8,778,4 0
Totals	$8,563,053	8,861,851	8,491,484

So we have bought since Jan. 1st, foreign merchandize to the amount of $35,932,929, and have paid thereon, in exports of breadstuffs, cotton and tobacco, $6,491,484! This is an extraordinary showing for the port of New York alone. How with such a manifest drain upon the specie resources of the country can we hope for restoration of confidence and business? We submit the problem to the consideration of such of our readers as maintain that the commercial policy of the country is well enough and should be let alone.

☞ Not a single hand cheered the entry into Paris of the Prince Napoleon and his bride. But one vote was heard--that of a gamin, who hooted out: "Now warming this is for a Prince--when comes from a hot country!" The carriage which was composed of six two-horse carriages, escorted by Cuirassiers of the Guard.

Our Newgate Calendar.

Murder cannot be considered in this latitude one of the fine arts. The events of the past month in our criminal annals, as well as former evidences of the decision of public sentiment upon this point, show that it is known to the community and the jurisprudence of Chicago exactly as it is designated by Holy Writ and the judgment of the human race; to wit, the direst crime of which man is capable, and in its nature so outrageous that society cannot tolerate the existence of him who commits it. Our sympathies naturally go out to the prisoner resting under the heavy condemnation of the law, for however barbarous and revolting the deed which has brought him under sentence, the dull agony of him who counts the minutes which separate him from certain doom, appeals to the liveliest emotions of our nature. But order is Heaven's first law, and it is essential to the security of the peaceable million that the individual assassin be put out of the reach of victims.

We have thus far foreborne comment on the unhappy prisoners who have occupied so large a space in the public eye, nor would we now add a word to bear with a severer force upon them than the solemn judgment of the Bench which has fixed for each a day certain as the limit of their lives. In the case of Jumperts, there is a considerable opinion prevalent, that not he is not chargeable with the death of Sophie Werner, but that he has been convicted on insufficient evidence. It is true the crime was not fixed upon him by the direct testimony of eye witnesses, but this fact gives it no peculiarity, nor does it distinguish it from hundreds of just convictions which are fresh in the public mind. The first step of the deliberate murderer is to bar all direct testimony, to sequester himself and his deed as far as possible from the reach of human eyes and ears. The killing that results from the heat of passion is done in the presence of whomsoever may chance to see or hear; the cool, premeditated assassination is performed at midnight by such means as shall awake no cry and leave no trace of the victim. The testimony in the famous Webster trial was not so direct and conclusive as that which sends Jumperts to a murderer's doom. The confession of the prisoner, unless it be taken for whole truth, and he acquitted upon it at once, must go for nothing. It must be excluded from every opinion formed upon the case. It has no place whatever in the minds of judge or jury. The carefully mangled body of the unhappy woman is found in a distant city and traced to Jumperts. The recent whereabouts of the living woman are then discovered and undeniably traced to Jumperts. The two chains of evidence meet mathematically at his door. Nothing which carries probability to any mind is adduced to support the theory of self destruction. On the contrary the evidence is strong to show that she contemplated living at least beyond the period of an approaching confinement. How then was she suddenly and strangely deprived of life? Why were her remains disposed of by the formulas of the slaughter-house? Why was the only portion of her body which could have told of poison carefully removed, and so well secreted that the person who disposed of it cannot tell what he did with it? These are questions which admit of but one answer; to wit, that Henri Jumperts deliberately took the life of Sophie Werner. If human tribunals must depart as each failure of direct circumstantial testimony, no murderer need ever be convicted.

The case of McName, in these particulars, is not unlike that of Jumperts. The body of his wife was found in her bed, beaten almost out of human semblance. McNames was the first to know anything about it. He alone could give any history of the bloody transaction. The remains were mutilated in a way, and placed in a position, to give color to a falsehood which he was prepared to tell. Yet so irresistable was the evidence of his guilt, that his counsel felt constrained to place his defence on a wholly different theory--maudlin insanity. This was as irreconcilable with the facts as the other; and he too, meets a murderer's end because there is blood upon his hands which he can give no account of. May it be long before we have another calendar like that which has so lately shocked the community, and which is coming to so speedy and solemn a conclusion.

The Two Political Creeds.

"Land for the landless," "Niggers for the niggerless" will hereafter be the cries of the Republican and Democratic parties--cries emphasized by the Republican vote for and Mr. Buchanan's veto of, the Homestead bill; and by the Democratic support of, and Republican opposition to, the thirty millions, Cuba-stealing, nigger-driving swindle. The Republicans of the West will be content to accept the issue which the Democracy have forced upon them; and will thank the present Congress for placing the principles of the two parties so plainly before the people.

No Place for Brigadier General George Wallace Jones.

The Washington *Union* of the 26th ult., contains an Iowa letter, undoubtedly written in the *Union* office, passing an elaborate eulogy on Brigadier General George Wallace Jones, Senator in Congress from the State of Iowa, but ending with a most sinister suggestion about the warrior's future prospects. What can be more appalling to the great Dubuque dancing master than the "clustering honors gathering around his *quiet home?*" The *Union* devotes much space to relating what Brigadier General Jones is *not*. It says he is not "a high sounding orator" and that he is not "a great writer," but it declares with a most Borgian grimace that in his quiet home, on his paternal acres, he will enjoy the grateful consolation that he "has held office only to discharge its duties."

Hear the *Union:*

The State of Iowa will, at the expiration of the present session of Congress, recall from her service in the United States Senate one of the most laborious, faithful, and efficient public servants that have ever represented any people in any government--Gen. George W. Jones.

General *Jones is not a high-sounding, orator.* He has made but few speeches in the Senate, and never has he spoken unless impelled by a political necessity; but his speeches have been plain, terse, able, and appropriate. No man better than he understands the true purposes of language, the exact import of words, and the happiest modes of expression, either in public speech or in private conversation.

General *Jones is not a great writer;* he has never burdening the shelves of the bookseller with unsold political trash; he has never hired himself out by the night as a star lecturer. He makes no *pretensions* to that extraordinary power which entrances the galleries. He is as unobtrusive upon the attention of the Senate as honest Nathaniel Macon.

* * *

Rich in the gratitude of a free people, *he will retire with clustering honors gathering around his quiet home*, and there enjoy the grateful consolation that he has held office only to discharge its duties; and that not he, but his constituents, suffer in the change.

Another Ship Canal Proposed.

The commercial men of Great Britain are much interested in a proposition to cut a ship canal across the Malayan isthmus in India, so as to make shorter and safer the voyage to China. The canal would have to be cut only twelve miles to unite the bays of Bengal and Siam, and save a voyage of 1,175 miles through the straits of Malacca, and along a perilous coast. The completion of this canal and that across the Isthmus of Suez will place England within about the same sailing distance of China, that New York will be by the way of the Nicaragua ship canal. All these great enterprises are likely to be at some time completed, and their effect in the extension of commerce with the nations of Asia and the promotion of civilization can hardly be over estimated.

Outrages on a Southern Railroad.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Feb. 26.]

On Saturday night, about half past eight, as the express train was passing from Branchville to Augusta, on the South Carolina Railroad, and when about forty miles from this city, a pistol ball was fired by some one from the road, passing close by the face of Mr. Mussell, who was awakened by the report, and who, had he been leaning back in the car, would have been instantly killed. Mr. I. W. Rice, of Baltimore, was struck by a piece of stick that was at the same time hurled through the window. To show that the plan was premeditated, on the night previous (Friday), in or very near the same spot, a heavy report of a gun or pistol startled the occupants of the crowded car, the ball entering the window, shattering the glass and wounding the greater conversation, and very nearly killing Mr. John K. Sears, of Baltimore. It is thought that the dastardly perpetrators of this high handed outrage are some discharged employes of the road, seeking their revenge in this cowardly and ruffianly manner.

☞ S. S. Taylor has been re-elected Mayor of Cairo, by about ninety majority over John Howland.

The Farm and Garden.

Osage Orange for Hedging--Wire Fences--Protection of Fence Posts--A new Machine.

Peoria, Ill., February 18, 1859.

Mr DEAR RURAL--My object in addressing you, is to have a talk on Fences.

As to the Osage Orange, to my mind it is not yet clear that it will meet the great wants of the farmer. In justice to it, so far as I know, it is rapidly coming more and more in public favor; but the question arises, will a plant so far removed from its native locality, be permanent in this? Can so rapid a grower endure for a series of years, those annual cuttings which it undoubtedly requires? Is it proof against mice, &c ?

Suffer me to say to you, that after many years of observation, my opinion is in favor of wire rather than the Osage Orange as a sure, cheap and permanent fence.

I have as yet never used either, but intend to this coming spring. I would wish to prejudice no one against the Osage Orange as a hedge plant, but not as yet being satisfied to invest much capital in the experiment (for I can look upon it in no other light.) I make the following inquiries:

In making wire fence, what sized wire, or rather what sizes? How many would you use? What is the difference between charcoal and bridge wire? and where can wire be procured to the best advantage?

What reliable experience can you give as regards the churning of fence posts? If it adds to their durability, how much?

My convictions are, that wire must become the great fencing material of these prairies. I am aware, however, that a question of such vital interest requires more experience and further trial to enable us to decide understandingly. Give me your views.

Respectfully, L. S. P.

To answer all of the above enquiries fully, would require more time than we can devote to them. We will, therefore, give them a brief notice. Osage orange is a fine thing in its place, and a good fence it should be planted in a single line, six inches apart, two years old plants; let it grow up without cutting until high enough for a fence.

As we require protection on the prairie, not only for orchards and house grounds, but for our stock and field crops, we can see no objection to letting the hedge take its upward growth, the plants will be sufficiently close at the base to make a fence, and will also dwarf the tree. Lower prairie, in the North part of the State, is not suited to this plant, as in such locations we have seen old hedge completely killed by frost.

Removing a tree North, out of its natural climate, has a tendency to dwarf it; and this is the case with the Osage. At the South it will not make a good hedge from its larger growth. We would not plant a hedge simply for a fence, as rotten boards and posts or a wire fence, but when, to a fence, protection from winds or fruit trespassers is wanted, the Osage is our favorite.

We are putting in Osage hedges wherever we intend to have a belt of timber. In this case we do not intend to trim it, but plant close and let it take care of itself, except giving it good culture for three or four years. We have never known mice to injure the Osage.

WIRE FENCE.

This should be made with No. 9 unrolled wire, fine wire will turn cattle, horses and sheep. Great improvements are made on the plan of Burk's patent. The wire must be so fastened with a lever that it will give to a sudden pressure or swell and contract with changes of the weather. Such fences add nothing to the beauty of a farm, unless put upon live posts (trees.) Bolts of timber we have seen used, will rot, and with the posts, when if the wire is well oiled, it will last a long time. We are tired of seeing long lines of farm on the prairie, with no shade or ornamental; if for no other reason than to cover up the fence from sight. When this is done either wire or osage will answer a good purpose, but when ornamental is to be seen give us pine boards and burr oak posts.

PROTECTING POSTS.

This is done by charring, by the use of salt and by setting top end down. Posts that are set with top end down eighteen years since remain sound. We have great faith in salt, as a preservation. We do not set near the ground. After the post is set, bore a hole into the post and nearly through, slanting somewhat downwards, into this hole put common salt but do not plug it up, this will keep moisture out and the heart sound. Burr oak posts, set top down will, if of young thrifty timber last probably fifty years. They should be sharpened and dried, not with a spade; in driving the earth is packed close ground them, and besides this the frame will stand better. Most of the fences we see here in Chicago can furnish good frame wire, at as cheap a rate as it can be had East, Large quantities of it have been put up the past year, in various parts of the State, and used as low as $--, as we hear with general satisfaction.

We would caution the readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE against being humbugged with the willow frame (*salix purpura.*) This willow will grow well in wet (not swampy) land, but is unsuited for dry uplands, where it makes a poorly frame on paper. Last year this paper frame had the faculty of growing a live man in the tree to which it was fastened; this year it will not grow the man and is a plain, well behaved willow. Next season it may bear a crop of dogs, or perhaps monkeys. RURAL.

Seed Oats from Canada--Canada Thistles--Foul Seeds on Rye and Grass Seed of Eastern Growth--Canada Oats Desirable--Value of Varieties.

On account of the inferior quality of our seed oats, large quantities are being brought from Canada to supply the demand. To this the cry of scarcity of Canada thistles, is being raised in several quarters. That there is danger of importing this pernicious pest we can easily concede, but as oats will come from Canada at all events, we can but be careful how we use this seed in its rough state. In cleaning oats, it is too often the practice to use a board instead of a screen in the bottom of the fanning mill, and these are made to have every so many blown out. "*I am betrayed and lost!*" and swooned away. On recovering her senses, she admitted her guilt, and implored the pardon of her friends of the administration. Thirty one only of the members elected to support Mr. Buchanan evince a willingness to give him the means which he declares essential to the support of his Government! In any other country than ours, an Executive so deserted would feel himself constrained to resign. Here he has an organ which prints column after column intended to show that the more completely he is deserted, the more notable and glorious is his Administration. At this rate, his exit from the White House must be little less than an apotheosis.

☞ The House, by forty majority, has decided that the Revenue must be increased; the minority, comprising the bulk of the dominant party, say "No; let us borrow millions after millions, and throw the burden of paying them on the next Administration."

A DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

The Homicide at Washington.

Sad Story of Domestic Ruin and Bloody Revenge.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 27, 1859.

The vulgar monotony of partisan, personal and political squabbles has been horribly broken in upon to day by an outburst of personal revenge, which has filled the city with horror and consternation--I cannot unfortunately add, with absolute surprise.

At 1½ o'clock to-day, Mr. Philip Barton Key, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, was talking with Mr. Butterworth, of New York, at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and fifteenth street, near the south entrance to the Executive Mansion, and some twenty yards from the Club House on President's Square, when he was accosted by the Hon D. E. Sickles, of New York. Mr. Sickles charged Mr. Key with destroying the honor of his wife and his own happiness, and, drawing a revolver, instantly shot him down. One ball, entering in at the left side, passed completely through the body of Mr. Key; a second was lodged in his thigh, and a third, glancing, inflicted a slight wound. Mr. Key fell, imploring Mr. Sickles not to kill him, and died in a very few minutes.

For months past the social world of Washington, always as quick to relish the details of private scandal as it is lax in its judgments of those by whom such scandal may be caused, had been busy with the names of Mrs. Sickles and Mr. Key. Their intimacy was of that marked and peculiar kind which may perfectly be consistent with the absence of any absolute guilt--since while it was open to public observation, it was hardly concealed from the husband. Sickles himself married his wife, Miss Bagioli, of New York, in her early youth, had always treated her with extreme kindness and tenderness, and publicly boasted of her relations with Mr. Key as the mere expression of a girlish love of admiration, and of a vanity delighting in the sense of power over a man of fine personal appearance, fashionable address, and well known in the District for high spirit, resolution and gallantry.

During the whole of the last session of Congress the tall figure of Mr. Key was constantly to be seen in President's Square, opposite Mr. Sickles' Washington residence; and Mrs. Sickles was as constantly in his company at all places of public entertainment. In the interval of the Congressional recess, Mr. Key made a short visit to New York, still without exciting any absolute suspicion of positive impropriety in the mind of Mr. Sickles; although other friends of the unhappy lady, and among them her mother, repeatedly warned her of the fatal precipice on the brink of which she was permitting herself to trifle. It was hoped that the affair would come to an end of itself, and that one or both of the parties most nearly implicated, would perceive the folly of their conduct in time to avoid its almost inevitable consequences.

But on the reassembling of Congress, and the return of Mrs. Sickles to Washington, Mr. Key's attentions, and the scandal consequent upon them, were revived with greater ardor than before. Mr. Key was particularly noticeable man in point of personal appearance; tall, well-formed, a much younger man than Mr. Sickles, and especially fond of exercise on horseback. He rode an iron-gray horse; and scarcely a day has passed since the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan that Sickles, in his tall figure, his white riding-cap, well trimmed moustache, and iron gray horse might not have been seen riding rapidly, and quickly followed, round Butterworth and Key together, at the corner of Sixteenth street, where the tragedy took place.

On coming up to Sickles and directing the fatal ball, Key must have dishonored a wife and family, you scoundrel--prepare to die!"--at the same time drawing his pistol. Almost simultaneously Key placed his hand inside his vest, and drawing what appeared to be a pistol, but what was in reality an opera glass, said, "You had better not shoot me!"

Sickles at once fired, Key at the same time throwing his glass at him. This shot only grazed Sickles' head, when Key turned to fly, and he immediately leaped behind a tree to avoid another shot. Sickles followed, and Key, catching his arm, endeavored to prevent him from firing, but Sickles disengaged himself, and firing again, shot Key in the upper part of the thigh, severing the main artery.

Falling on his hip, and supporting himself on his hand, he cried, "Murder! don't shoot!" Sickles, still following, fired again, with his pistol close to Key, the ball passing through his body below the breast.

In the meantime, the report of the pistol and Key's cries startled those in the neighborhood. Mr. Thomas Martin, a Clerk in the Treasury Department, who happened at the moment to be leaving the Club, rushed out, and calling out, "Key is murdered!" Mr. Doyle, Mr. Upshur and Mr. Tidball, who were in the Club at the time, repaired hastily to the spot, when they found Sickles standing over the body of Key, with his pistol presented at his head, and which he tried twice to discharge, but which snapped both times--and Mr. Butterworth standing by composedly.

On Mr. Doyle's touching Sickles on the shoulder, the latter, who was excited, and turning around, said, "Gentlemen, this man has dishonored my bed!" Upon this he took Butterworth's arm, and walking from the spot with the most perfect self-possession, proceeded to Attorney General Black's, and delivered himself into custody.

On Mr. Sickles' leaving, Messrs. Doyle, Tidball, Upshur and Martin conveyed the body, which still held faint gasps of breathing, to the parlor of the Club House, when the Assistant Surgeon General was at once in attendance, but Key was beyond all medical skill. He breathed his last at about three o'clock.

When Martin and Upshur raised Key from the ground, the former inquired if he had anything to say, but Key made no reply, and was evidently unconscious.

In a few minutes the news spread over the city, and the streets became thronged with visitors to the scene of the terrible event, and groups were everywhere noticed engaged in excited discussion about it. The Club House was speedily surrounded by an immense crowd, eager to view the body of the ill-fated Key. Many of the leading gentlemen of Washington drove up in their carriages, and in about a quarter of an hour the brother-in-law of the deceased, the Hon. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, arrived.

In about three hrs. the deceased was held in the parlor, where the body lay, when sufficient facts were elicited to show that deceased was killed by Daniel E. Sickles, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

While I write, the body of Key is being removed to his late residence on U street, nearly opposite Col. Benton's house.

The parties involved in this sad story all lived within the immediate circle of our daily Washington life; Key, at least, of them being also well known in New York as in the Federal Metropolis. Key was about forty-two years of age, tall, handsome, of fine address, and fashionable air, but by no means a prepossessing in appearance otherwise. His face had a ruddy hue, and he had been for some time suffering from heart-disease, or imagined he was, which gave him a soured and discontented look. Otherwise he was extremely popular, and those who know him best said the homicide, in point of manner covered a very kind and generous heart. His father, Francis S. Key, was the author of the national song, the "Star Spangled Banner." He was a widower with four children. On his marriage (a secret) to Miss Bagioli, he is reported to have said that he had unfairly ousted himself from the affections of the lady who became his wife, and who was a beautiful and charming woman.

Mr. Sickles, the member for the Third District of New York, is a native of this city, and was originally a printer, by occupation. He is a man of nearly forty years of age; of good presence and graceful manners. As a member of the State Senate, as well as in the House of Representatives, he had made himself remarked by a quite unusual coolness and self-possession, which gave him great advantages in debate, and doubtedly acquired for him a well-deserved reputation as a rising young leader of the Democratic Party. In 1853, Mr. Sickles was married to his wife, now ruined and heart-broken, then a young girl fresh from her school life, and remarkable then as now for something especially soft, lovely and youthful in the type of her very peculiar beauty. She is of Italian origin, and possesses all the Italian lustre and depth of eye, united with a singular candor and delicacy of feature.

Mr. Sickles had seen her grow up from childhood, and was attached to her with an almost idolatrous affection. Shortly after their marriage, Mr. Sickles was appointed Secretary of the American Legation at London, in the household of Mr. Buchanan, and his beautiful bride won universal admiration abroad, not more by her charms of person and manner than by the gaysty and innocent joyousness of her character. On their return to America they resided for some time on the Bloomingdale Road, in a charming house overlooking the Hudson River; and, on his election to Congress, Mr. Sickles took his present house on President's-square, a house directly the gift of her husband, when they brought to-day the corpse of the man who himself had slain all that made the life of that man-sion, but a few days ago, had moved among the gayest, and so hospitable among the most hospitable, of the homes of Washington.

Mrs. Sickles may be scarcely twenty-two, and has two children. She is the daughter of Bagioli, the celebrated music-teacher, of Fourteenth street, and the general gloom which this and affair presence, gratuitous malice, a sorrowing thought is cast towards her whose guilty surrender to the wiles of a villain has resulted so tragically, for she has been much liked, and those who have known her will grieve sorely at the necessity of giving her up as lost. Her wrongs are only simulated in this their way in polite society, or to contribute more to its vivacity.

Popular sympathy, as usual in such cases, is almost unanimously with Mr. Sickles, the provocation being deemed ample justification for the deed, and when the facts as yet unknown come to be known at his trial, they will grow still stronger, and read a fearful lesson to those who may attempt to invade the honor and happiness of another's home.

A few of Key's personal friends profess to disbelieve his conduct to have been actually criminal, but maintain that it was the result merely of inordinate personal vanity which led him to seek the appearance of being a favorite with the lady in question. Their theory is utterly dissipated by the confession of the now heart-broken victim.

When Mr. Sickles surrendered himself to Attorney General Black, he requested such disposition to be made of him as was proper. The Attorney General sent for a magistrate, who, with a file of police, came speedily. Soon after the Mayor arrived, announcing the death of Key, and Sickles was accordingly in a carriage to the jail, where he now is, awaiting examination. I called upon him this evening and found him surrounded by several colleagues and other sympathizing friends. He was evidently laboring under strong mental excitement, and his haggard countenance presented marked evidence of his struggle with fearful emotions which have harrowed his very soul during the last twenty-four hours. Nevertheless, his manner was calm and collected, with his nerves steady. Of course, I did not question him relative to the affair. He volunteered the remark, however, that it was unavoidable, and that he could not have done otherwise. He added: "Satisfied as I was of his guilt, we could not live together upon the same planet."

The Hon. Robert J. Walker and Messrs. Carlisle and Ratcliff have been retained as his counsel. They will bring him before Judge Crawford to-morrow on a writ of habeas corpus, and move his discharge upon bail. There is little doubt that it will be allowed, and he be released from custody. The general opinion seems to be that no Grand Jury will ever indict him.

Key left no property. His family connections are in moderate circumstances, and he has several children. Some of Key's friends intimate threats of summary vengeance against Sickles if he appears in public where they can reach him.

S.

Paraguay in a Complete State of Defiance--Insulting British Officers Defy the United states squadron.

The steamship Alhambra arrived at Southampton, England, on the 11th inst., with the mails from Brazil and the river Plate.

The Paraguayan had so strongly fortified the river that it was not expected the Americans would succeed in any warlike attempt they might make. It was said that there were two or three thousand troops under the command of Lopez, which were daily augmented by the arrival of the new levies. The Paraguayan army, and nothing was heard of them, and of course the natural conclusion was, that they had all perished. But, on the astonishment of the people here, about four months afterwards the whole family made their appearance, like so many risen from the dead. Lopez had become entirely secure on the lake (a hundred miles or more) to the Canada shore, where they landed in safety, the wind, fortunately for them, having continued to blow hard from the same direction for several days. From the point where they landed, they made their way down the lake to the Sant, and up the south shore to their old home at this place, themselves bringing the first news of their fate.

It seemed to us that such a wind would raise a sea which would break the ice in pieces, and bring certain destruction to the passengers upon it, but our informant replied that floating ice in considerable quantities upon the lake always operated to counterbalance the effect of the wind, and keep the surface calm or nearly so.

The Yankee and His Locomotive in Egypt.

On the railroad from Suez to Alexandria recently finished are four locomotives--two English manufactures, one of which built at Lowell, Mass. The Pasha's ears being open to flattery the English engineers, though their Consul was every day at their doors, got the best carriages. They were told by the railroad company that engines would not be used and their services would not be required. The manner of handling them off was that they were not strong enough to haul the heavy trains.

One of the American engineers getting an opportunity to speak with the Pasha, told him he would haul as many loaded cars as would reach from one end of the road to the other. Accordingly seventy-five loaded cars (which was all they could muster) were put in a train, the Pasha's own car attached, and the whole were taken through to Suez, a distance of 200 miles, in twelve hours, making stoppages for fuel and water. The Pasha exclaimed in Egyptian, "God is great, but a Yankee is a very near performer!" On his return he discharged the English engine drivers, and now uses the Yankee engines altogether.

Until taken from the great "overland mail," was conveyed in boxes laden upon camels from Suez to Cairo, eighty miles in twenty hours, and thence by steamer to Alexandria. The camel must clear the track for the Yankee iron horse.

Personal and Political.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Commercial says:* "Three American deaths have just occurred in Rome--all young men, members of well-known families, and all three, I believe, of consumption. One was a son of Stephen Van Rensalaer, of Albany; another, a son of Col. John Preston, of Charleston, and a third, a son of Hon. Joseph Ingersoll, of Philadelphia."

—"Jenkins" writes from Washington, that a Mrs. P——, of New York, the wife of a linseed oil manufacturer, wore to the Napier ball, diamonds valued at $100,000, and lace worth $11,000. Her heavy tiara and necklace were wholly composed of diamonds, and her breastplate was of diamond leaves. She stood "knee deep"--Jenkins' elegant expression--in old cheneh lace, an Italian fabric of exceeding delicacy, the secret of the manufacture of which has long been lost. It fell over blue silk from her knees to her feet, and also in graceful folds over her bosom. The lady sat during the whole evening by a window opening from a side room into the dancing halls, in a position where the light could fall favorably upon her opulence. But she did not dare to enter the crowd, for fear that the lace might be injured, or the diamonds ravished from her person.

—Four State elections will take place this spring, viz: New Hampshire, March 8; Connecticut, April 4; Rhode Island, April 6, and Virginia, May 26. In each of these States a Governor is to be chosen, and also members to the next Congress. The results will be looked for with a good deal of interest.

—The London *Athenæum*, in an excellent obituary of Hallam, the historian, remarks as an admirable feature in him, that he was ready to amend errors and repair omissions; that his last additions are annotated and improved with "most curious and conscientious skill." Hence those additions are the best. "In Hallam," says the *Athenæum*, "we possessed a scholar who loved truth better than fame."

The Bullion Bank in New York.

[From the New York Times.]

The articles of Association for "the Bullion Bank in New York," have been signed by the following gentlemen, who, with four others hereafter to be added--making in all about twenty-one members--will constitute the full Board of Directors: Messrs. George Opdyke, merchant, and at present a member of the New York State Assembly; James Boorman, the senior member of the house of Boorman, Johnston & Co., now a retired merchant; Matthew Morgan and Morris Ketchum, private bankers; John J. Cisco, Sub-Treasurer of the United States at New York; John A. Dix, late United States Senator, and now President of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company; Francis Gottoney, James Benkard and Sydney Mason, merchants; Thomas W. Lodlow, Benjamin H. Field, Israel Corse, Frederick Barrin, John D. Van Buren and Edward Jones, retired merchants; Christopher R. Robert, of Robert & William, and President of the Harlem and Lackawanna Railroad Company; and John T. Johnston, of Boorman Johnston & Co., and President of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company.

These wealthy and responsible parties have each subscribed $10,000 for their shares of the Association, which is placed at one million dollars, with the provision for future increase not to exceed ten millions. They find our Free Banking Law not only open, but highly favorable to the objects of the Association and to the fair experiment of the novel principle of banking by exhibiting the active employment of their Deposits, which are to be wholly in Bullion, and resting their profits beyond the use of their own capital, in the taxes and the expenses of management upon a charge to the depositors for the keeping of the Deposits. To this system, free of all dealings in Exchange, and of loans to the Directors, Officers and Agents of the Bank, the Associations are committed by the second fundamental article. Provision is made for liquidating the concern at the instance of the majority of the shareholders, and also for accepting a special Act of Incorporation, all the prohibitions of the second article being kept in full force.

Horrible Massacre of a Missionary Family.

The Rev. Mr. Kiffman, a Methodist Missionary who has been presiding elder of the Indiana Oregon since 1838, was murdered with his family not long since, under singular and appalling circumstances. The small-pox having broken out among the savages, the following signal to avoid the contagion was adopted by the whites with the intention of firing upon every red race. Acting upon this horrible suspicion, their next step was revenge. A bold chief was selected for the work, and he went to the house of the sleeping family, and buried his tomahawk in the brain of the missionary and that of his wife, and then the Indians rushed in, and helpless children, male and female without sex, are butchered, the house razed to the ground, fences destroyed and every vestige of a once happy home done away with. The facts of the case have been laid before the Senate in a communication from the War Department.

Douglas County.

We find in the Charleston *Ledger* the following given as the boundaries of the new County of Douglas, established by the late Legislature, subject to the vote of the people of Coles Co.:

"Commencing at the northeast corner of Coles County, thence west on the line dividing Coles and Champaign, to the northwest corner of Coles, thence south on the west line of Coles, to the south west corner of section 18, township 14 north, range 7 east, thence east on the session line to the south west corner section 16, township 14, range 8 east, thence north to the north-west corner of section 11, township 14, north range 10 east, thence east on the section line dividing sections 6 and 11, 1 and 12, &c., to the east line of Coles County, thence north on said county line to the place of beginning."

A Shocking Slave Tragedy.

The most shocking tragedy we have ever yet been called upon to record, took place on Tuesday night last, a few miles south of this place, at the residence of Mr. James F. Humphreys. A negro woman, belonging to Mr. Humphreys, took her two children, a boy seven and a girl about three years of age, to an old well some three or four yards from the house, where she had cut away the curbing and descended. Marks of fingers and toes on the side of the well down to the water would indicate that she also went down, whether to drown herself, and afterwards changed her mind, or for the attempt put an end to her children, is not known, but it is thought probably the latter. She then went back to her own house, piled up the things in the middle of the floor, set fire to them, and ran away, and up to the present time no trace of her has been found.--*Madison (Fla.) Messenger, 5th ult.*

☞ Mr. Jefferson never franked letters for any members of his family, and correspondents frequently enclosed in those directed to him, letters for some of his family, but Mr. Jefferson invariably gave notice of the fact to the Postmaster and had the postage of all such letters charged to him. It is very clear that Mr. Jefferson, with such ridiculous habits of honesty, would never do for a public man in these times.

We had thought to be tolerated as a Republican, if alive now--but even so virtuous a party as that could not recognise a man so excessively conscientious as this. It is well he lived and died in another age--he was altogether too slow for this.

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…nd it so worth; that great name it
…s of merit.
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…of child's fever and ague. I cheerfully
…ntly observed (contrary to the efficts
…Ague Balsam in the vicinity for the
…an well pleased with its remedial vir-
…ue in eradicating. I have frequently used
…and with entire satisfaction. From my
…ce of this com-ound, I recommend it to
…d efficient.
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…RLTON, Ind., May 17, 1868.
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…LOUDAS, Michigan, June 10, 1868.
…MANN & CO., Galion, Ohio.—Gents:
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…by chills fever and ague, and as I
…ould see was confined and no help
…e. I have tried in vain all the acce-reme-
…dies they are inform-l but I finally
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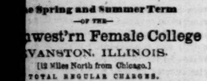
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…miracles in the way of restoring
…HT AND HEARING.
…ds of One Hundred and Twenty-Five Patients
…ared by Dr. C. within the last four weeks.
…whom have been blind for many years, and
…who have long been sufferers have had
…restored.
…ent; as to how Dr. C.'s services are appreci-
…he is daily receiving new patients from all
…country, and discharging as cured, his early
…s received for an examination or opinion, and
…ll be carefully treated as if personally present
…the patient is received. Dr. Cadwell's
…to Eye and Ear on application as above.
…ldress.

…LOUIS MAUSS,
…ctical Optician,
…[Late with Benn. Pike & Sons, N. Y.]
…SOUTH CLARK STREET……79
…Opposite the Court House,
…and choicest assortment of Optical and Math-
…ods in the Northwest.
…Glasses and Genuine BRAZILIAN PEB-
…ACLES constantly on hand. Also,
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…Repairing done. All goods sold at the lowest New York prices.

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If you are sick, the probability is that the root of your suffering is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceeds Dyspepsia, Ague, Languor, Nausea, and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and therefore destroys the strength and vigor of the entire system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and digest food forever all these troublesome and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of Dr. J. ADDETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. A trial of their power cannot fail to prove that there is no failure in their sedative effects. We cheerfully recommend them to the public, knowing, as we do, their many excellent qualities.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. 5eod-Sn&Sw

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Opposite City Hall, New York.

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Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague and the various forms of Billious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, never their relish in manias of very fertile and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. R. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Pike & Co., No. 34 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a decoction of said herbs, well adapted to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose functions are so generally impared in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the disease, of the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chill and Fever depend; hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," (particularly in routine where Physicians cannot be had,) and directions, which contains all the qualities suited to the indications of these maladies.

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FOR SALE:
THE WELL KNOWN
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Messrs. Law & Strother, of this City,
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200 CORDS SOFT WOOD,
At $2.00 Per Cord.
By
E. DICKINSON,
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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
BITUMINOUS COAL IN THE MARKET,
Free from Sulphur and Slate, carefully screened before delivery. Our yard bet g covered, our Coal is protected from the effects of inclement weather, and is always delivered dry and a good condition at
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To any part of the city. Analysis proves the Sheffield Coal superior to all other Illinois Coal. For sale in small or large quantities at the yard of the Sheffield & Illinois Coal Transportation Co. H. V. S. BROOKS &c.
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Coal well screened, and every way equal to Erie or Briar Hill for
$4 00 Per Ton, or $4 50 Delivered,
Note-keepers, Merchants and others can contract for large quantities even on better terms than above. Our object, is to sell it in the reach of every consumer to try our Coal now and next season we propose to supply the most of the trade at $3 00 per ton.
We will deliver by the ton or half ton.
As we mine the Coal ourselves, we expect only one profit, and can therefore afford to sell cheaper than others.
Orders may be left at the yard, or No. 13 Lasalle street, at the Custom House.
LAW & STROTHER.

Coal! Coal!!
1000 TONS ORMSBY COAL.—THIS
Is the best in the market for either family use or Coke.
200 tons Prepared Anthracite (Broad Top.)
200 tons Lump Shamokin.
ALFRED SMITH & CO.,
North Pier, corner of Central R. R.
Or may be left at W. D. BERRY'S,
S. E. corner Clark & Randolph sts.
MORFORD BROTHERS,
Corner of Lake and Clark streets.

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Gas Fixtures and Fixtures.
…BROWN & WILDER
…47……State street……47
Or at their entire stock as follows
…Extras," except Music, Modern Languages, Use of Branches and "Ancient—the last two being extra at fifty cents per dozen. It will be perceived at a glance that we are now registering the education of children might be educating them at the same price which they are now hoarding them in the city, to grow up in ignorance.
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THEIR VIRTUES GIVING THEIR
…ITS FAVOR.
…ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
…Proprietor, No. 100 Broadway, New
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…LER, SMITH & CO., 159 Lake-st., Chicago, and
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GAS, STEAM FITTING,
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PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
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CHICAGO.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Gas Fixtures,
From the Celebrated Manufactory of
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Always on hand, comprising the Finest and most
[Historical Designs.
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
Particular attention given to fitting up
HOTELS,
WITH STEAM, WATER AND GAS
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FOR GARDEN LAWNS AND VERANDAHS
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THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH TOOLS,
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St. Louis Shot Tower.
A full assortment of the above Manufactures constantly on hand.
ORDERS FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED.
Factory and Office, Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets.

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REMOVAL.
We have removed to our new premises,
28……Lake Street……28
Where, with increased room and improved facilities we are encouraged to show our old friends and all wishing to purchase, the largest and most complete stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
Ever brought to this market.
…ORTH, BASSETT & HILLS.

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HAVEN HAND, AT ALL TIMES, WITH
…style and finish, Wood, Lead, and Zinc Coffins; also
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…an short notice, and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours.
They have a Chapel and Vaults in the Cemetery.
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SAWYER, PAINE & CO.

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RAYMOND'S LATEST IMPROVED
Double Threaded
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PRICE $25 00—CASES AND STANDS EXTRA.
Warranted to be as Good as Any in the World.
They will Stitch and Hem, Tuck and Full, Gather and Embroider, and are especially adapted
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These Machines are warranted, and any person purchasing them can return them at any time within one month if they do not prove as represented.
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AGENTS WANTED.
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Premiums and Diplomas.
THE FIRST PREMIUM AND DIPLOMA was awarded to the
Boudoir Sewing Machine,
(GRAINS' PATENT.)
At the Wisconsin State Fair, Oct. 9th, 1868; Machines from One Hundred to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in competition. This another fact has been added to the chain of Machines at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the Exposition of the Ladies of Chicago and vicinity to the merits of the Boudoir Sewing Machine, in the view of its prominent advantages over all others are as follows:
1st. It makes two threads and ties each stitch.
2d. It makes two distinct stitches.
3d. It will sew backward and forward.
4th. It makes two thousand stitches per minute, and a boy can turn it as fast.
5th. The inconvenience of a belt is obviated by the application of a Rubber Friction Wheel.
6th. The nominal price of $30 includes stand and fixtures.
When this Machine was sold at double the price, it was cordially recommended to the public by
C. M. SINGER & CO.
ELIAS HOWE JR.
WHEELER & WILSON.
GROVER & BAKER.
Manufacturing Co.
At the best single thread Machine in the market. The price has been reduced one half and it has received, by the addition of the Double Thread, an examination of this Machine and its work is solicited at H. Dewitt & Co's Boot and Shoe Store, 199 Lake street.
T. A. HANCE & CO., Agents.
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$20 SEWING MACHINE
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THE WEST.
All other Cheap Machines take only the single thread (Shoemakers') stitch. This makes the
TWO THREAD
Stitch as the most expensive ones in use. Its work will Not Rip Though every Third Stitch be Cut.
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THEY WILL STITCH, HEM AND GATHER.
They make this color and run more easily than most Machines.
ONE LADY
With a Sewing Machine is equal to either
Eight to Twelve
Seamstresses by hand. Every family and any one making Sewing a business should own one. This is the
Only Machine Sewing with Two Threads.
Except one, sold in the world for less than $100. Whether all who wish a Machine to do any kind of work done by machinery, to examine ours. Send for circular, or mail upon receipt of a stamp. Machines sent to persons who never saw them, to be returned if not after 24 hours' practice. Full printed instructions given. Competition, with a few hundred dollars to purchase stock, may now secure lucrative agencies. Address as below. Wholesale terms to the trade in Missouri. None others need apply. Call at
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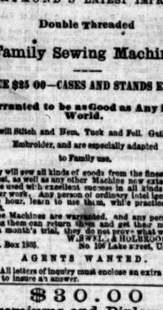

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Gold Pens, Quill Pens,
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ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,
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RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES
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WE HAVE CONSTANTLY IN STORE from our own Mills and upon Consignment, Flour of all grades particularly choice XX, XXX and White Wheat Wheat Flour from Wisconsin and Southern Illinois.
Our dealers and consumers can be suited as to quality and price and orders from the country can only Elicit by us. Office and store, 276 South Water street.
jal0 c124 HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

To Lumbermen and Others.
LAKE STREET MILLS WILL FURNISH
Corn Meal and Feed of all kinds in low rates. Section will save money by calling at 154 and 156 West Lake street.
Chicago, Nov. 14, 1868. STEVENS, NORRIS & CO.
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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PUBLISHED
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly
Office 43 Clark street—Over Geo. Smith's Bank.
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Is the largest and finest establishment of the kind in the West. It has more Steam Presses and Machinery; more Printing Materials and more Skillful Workmen than any other Job Printing House West of New York.
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Particular attention given to the printing of
Business Cards, Posters,
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PRINTING IN COLORS
In all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates.
An examination of SPECIMENS and PRICES is respectfully invited.
Orders from the Country promptly filled, and sent home by Express.

[From the Louisville Journal.]
The Spring!
The Spring! The Spring! She comes again! In the sunlight and the shade
The children sweet they meet and greet and pull her to their dance!
Like a maiden, dancing home her song! O echoes and depart
Her coming's the key in every door of the prison of the heart!
All things remember, seeing her—her traveling choir the What sing in the sunshine, and what lowing of the herds!
The lambs, that only Winter knew, have like a garland bound her,
As if then I knew her long ago, all gladdening dance around her!
The trees she only looks upon—green leaves begin to The orchard blushed! Is it now?—but oh! how fragrant
All things are in the sunny air, whate'er can learn to fly: The very worm has brightest wings, in its heaven—the butterfly!
The Spring! The Spring! She is here again—her train the tangled locks among,
And the last o' the snow, she is smiling so, forgets it was her—flowers!

Marriage Life in France.
Chiefly the authority of travelers who have described life as they saw it, and who have not always seen it from the most domestic point of view, large numbers have come to believe France one of the most immoral countries in Europe, unless Italy be excepted. Paris is probably about as loose a capital as any need wish to see. Yet vice and virtue are not mixed up, even in Paris, as Dr. Sanger has shown them to be, in every street in New York; nor does vice walk the street as unblushingly. But all great cities are great sores in some point of view, as Jefferson has truly said; and French cities are more systematically depraved probably than many others. But he who sees the corruption of French city life, and judges thereby of the whole French nation, greatly misjudges the bulk of the people. And nothing seems to be better established than that the small farmers and the country people generally, who form the masses, are very much like that class of people, all the world through, and about equal to the average in point of morality, marrying and giving in marriage, like the rest of the world.
Population does not increase quite so fast in France as in England, nor in England, of course, as in the United States. But France furnishes, at least, the most authentic and accurate statistics, exhibiting the effects of every different mode of life, upon the national prosperity. In this respect, it is far before every other country on the globe.
Out of thirty-six millions of inhabitants in France, fifteen and a half millions are married, or in a state of wedlock. This, certainly, does not look as though marriage was there an obsolete institution. Eight and a half millions are bachelors or spinsters, le reste ou le vie en millions for children, so, at least the figures show. Thus the proportion of the married would seem much larger than would have been expected, but the number of children singularly small.
Dr. Farre thinks, however, that the type of the French race is improving, from the diminution of bad types, such as idiots and lunatics, who do not marry. The general opinion has been, that in point of stature at least, Frenchmen were rather deteriorating. In France, marriage is much more the result of prudential calculations and considerations than with us, or even with the English. All is done by negotiation. The heart has little to do with the matter; fancy nothing, and prudence everything. The marriage is not legal unless the man is of age, and the woman of fifteen. Even then, unless the head of the family give his or her consent, the ceremony can be set aside. In all this, France is in one extreme, and we quite as excessively in the other. Prudence and principle have too little to do with our marriages, and a momentary fancy too much.
Marriage is more favorible to long life than celibacy as these statistics prove, unless it be very early marriage. The mortality of males marrying before twenty is almost five times as great, it is said, as of those remaining single. This, however, must be an error. From twenty upwards, marriage seems to give about double the chance of seeing sixty. To about thirty, the chance of life for unmarried females is rather better than that of married. But from this up, the scale turns decidedly the other way; and the chance of seeing sixty is very far better for the married than the unmarried female. For those marrying under twenty, however, the chances of mortality are rather grater than those who wait until about that time, when the bodily system is well matured.
At all ages—widows are more mortal than wives, and widowers than married men. Grief has, of course, much to do with this. The chemistry of mutual cares which each supercises on the other, is also concerned. So that great as are often its expenses and privations, these are all as nothing to the evils of having none but self to live for.
In fact, to live without a purpose and without an aim beyond the mere personal good, seems the most fatal of all things in human life. Without some object beyond themselves men and women soon die. The married life calls into existence faith and hope more than single life. Married life is the great foe of a thousand immoralities that cut short life, and the friend of peace. Ten single men enlist as soldiers, or throw their live away in fights, to one married.

New French Dictionary.
The French language is placed by government under the safe keeping of the forty "immortals" who occupy the fauteuils of the French Academy. To them is given the legal power of elaborating, changing, improving the etymology, phraseology, and grammar of the language of the country. Some years ago, (in 1835, I believe,) in response to a general call, the Government ordered the Academy to commence a complete revision of the Dictionary. A committee of six, selected from the most noted philogists of the illustrious body, were named to take charge of the work. The whole body lent its aid, for all modifications were discussed in Committee of the Whole, and the Committee had the direction of the work.
The first volume of the revised Dictionary has been published, and upon this volume a calculation has been based which would certainly be taken for a fantasy, if the figures were not there to maintain its truth. The *old* Dictionary is printed in two volumes, containing a total of 1,872 pages. The first volume of the *new* Dictionary, just issued, contains 864 quarto pages, and stops at the word, *abasement*. This volume, therefore, represents but the 144th part of the work to be done, which will reach a total of 56 volumes of more than 900. (Two 368 pages just harried are in fact only a part of the first volume, intended as a specimen for criticism.) It is said that this specimen volume was issued as soon a ready, and that the Committee had no new matter prepared when this went to press. We are, therefore, authorized in assuming that the work yet to accomplish will occupy the same length of time in proportion as that just issued. From this it results that the 56 volumes will require in their accomplishment 3,289 years; in other words, the generation which will have the pleasure of seeing the letter Z finished, will live A. D. 5147! If, to have been finished in 1859, the work should have been commenced in the year 1839 B. C. Even if we diminish the length of time occupied on each volume to three or two years, which is more than can be taken for it, we arrive at a figure which demonstrates the utter impossibility of continuing in the manner in which the Academy has commenced. The reader can make his own calculations as to the millions the new Dictionary will cost.

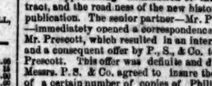
An alderman having grown enormously fat while in office, it was wrote on his back: "Widened at the expense of the corporation."

Mr. Prescott and his Publishers.
A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* furnishes the following statement respecting the relations between the late William H. Prescott and his publishers:
"A short time before the publication of Philip II, the contract under which the Messrs. Harpers used his stereotype plates, and published from his works, expired."
"The firm of Phillips, Sampson & Co. heard of the approaching termination of the contract, and the road-ness of the new history for publication. The senior partner—Mr. Phillips—immediately opened a correspondence with Mr. Prescott, which resulted in an interview, and a consequent offer by P., S., & Co. to Mr. Prescott. This offer was definite and direct. Messrs. P. S. & Co. agreed to insure the sale of a certain number of copies of Philip II., allowing Mr. Prescott a percentage upon each copy sold, and also to insure the sale of a certain number of copies of the history already published, Mr. Prescott replied that he was pleased with the terms of the proposal and for many reasons would prefer to have his works published in Boston, but, as an honorable man, he must ascertain whether the Harpers would do as well by him, before accepted the proposition. He accordingly wrote to the Harpers, who replied, as it is said, somewhat cavalierly, and did not make an offer so favorable as Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co."
"If my recollection is correct, the terms were indifferent and vague. They would allow the usual per centage, but would not insure the sale of a definite number of copies. Mr. Prescott closed the contract with Messrs. P. S. & Co., or at any rate gave them notice that he would. The Messrs. Harper had by this time discovered their mistake, and sent him an offer similar to that made by Phillips, Sampson, & Co."
"But it was too late, and so Mr. Prescott notified them."
"I have heard that the Messrs. Harper felt much displeased when Mr. Prescott, in his gentlemanly way, thanked them for their past favors, informed them of his new business relations and directed them to put his plates in good condition and send them to Boston."

How the Fashions have saved the Beaver.—A few years ago, beaver hats were the only tile a well-dressed man could wear. Beaver became very dear and expensive that silk hats were introduced. Since then the very large use of felt hats (of wool and cotton) has still further diminished the demand for beaver hats, and the price has permitted to live; being comparatively unmolested, they have begun to increase and multiply, and to re-appear in their old haunts. Quite a number are to be seen within three hours ride of Toronto, and they are to be seen in considerable force in the Notawasaga river where they were almost exterminated.

An American medical student named Smith, a native of New-York State, graduate of Union College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New-York city, has created a sensation in the medical circles of Berlin. In a case of croup on ship-board during his passage across the Atlantic, in which the child lingered along day after day in intense suffering, he suggested the administration of oxygen as a last resort, which was given in the air, which the child could no longer inhale in sufficient quantities to save life. The surgeon was afraid to venture it, and the child died. Since his arrival in Berlin, Mr. Smith has experimented upon rabbits, and a short time ago brought the matter before a club of students. Since that time his experiments have been repeated by one of the oldest physicians in Berlin, and those who were present drew up a paper to be presented to the *Gesichaft fur Heilkunde*, the principal medical society of the city. Mr. Smith was subsequently invited to a meeting of the Society, and found he had been elected an active member during his stay in Germany, and corresponding member after his return to America. It is thought the experiments may lead to important results.
A correspondent of the *Homestead* gives the following:
"It won't do to laugh at Connecticut any longer for wooden nutmegs. New Hampshire has beat her, and must be the banner State for roguery. I see in the newspapers that the Legislature of the State has been obliged to repeal the law offering a bounty for the destruction of crows, in consequence of the practice which has prevailed of procuring crow's eggs and hatching them under hens, and bringing forward the brood for the bounty!"

Improve Your Eyesight.



27—GLASS STREET ROOM 2 UP STAIRS—27
CHICAGO, ILL.
THE CELEBRATED RUSSIA ROCK CRYSTAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES
Are acknowledged by competent judges to be the BEST ARTIFICIAL AID TO SIGHT yet discovered, for long or short-sighted persons, from 16 to 80 years of age, and will last a lifetime, if used with ordinary care. Oculists, Opticians, Jewelers, Peddlers, &c., are forbidden to sell these Spectacles as genuine, unless they have the Trade Mark stamped on the nose piece. Also, a large assortment of Gold and Silver Spectacles and Artificial Eyes for sale. Persons sending their address can have them sent by express, C. O. D., to any part of the country. Call and examine for yourself. Store open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
DR. READING & MEAD
Have had a completed Medical Education of
M. to 11 P. M. and from 1 to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M. Chronic Diseases, such as HEART and LIVER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, and all CHRONIC DISEASES. As these Physicians have had extensive practice in the Hospitals of Europe, and have also had a practice of many years in this city, they feel confident in saying that they can effect a permanent cure in the shortest time possible, and on the most reasonable terms. Consultation free. Office and Residence, No. 18

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SIXTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—SENATE.—The Post Office appropriation bill being under consideration, Mr. Yulee offered an amendment, raising a rate of postage to five cents and abolishing the franking privilege. Agreed to—yeas 29, nays 25.

Mr. Wilson moved that in future the department advertising be given to two papers in each State and Territory having the largest circulation. Agreed to.

Mr. Hunter further amendment, that the contract with Butterfield & Co., for carrying the California overland mail, be modified so that the contractors may carry the mail on any route they may select, was objected to by Messrs. Wilson, Toombs and Iverson, who saw in the proposition an attempt to deprive the South of its privilege of a mail route, as well as influence the Pacific Railroad. Others joined in the debate, in the course of which it came out that each letter sent by the overland conveyance cost the Government thirty-five to sixty dollars.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was lost by ayes 19, nays 26.

Mr. Stuart moved to amend that the Butterfield overland contract be reduced to weekly service, and the pay to be $450,000, instead of $600,000. Agreed to.

Mr. Broderick moved to amend that the weekly mail between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Placerville, California, be accelerated to 25 days, and the pay $110,000. Agreed to.

Mr. Rice moved to amend that a weekly mail be established from St. Paul, Minn., to Puget's Sound, the pay to be $200,000. Agreed to. Carried, yeas 31; nays 19.

Mr. Benjamin moved to strike out the $80,000 for the monthly overland mail from Salem City to Stockton, at the expiration of the present contract.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, when most of the amendments of the Committee of the Whole were adopted. The section raising the rates of postage, soliciting the franking privilege, and generally regulating the details, &c., was adopted.

Mr. Chingman moved to give the Postmaster-General discretionary power to continue any overland route. Adopted.

Some minor amendments were then adopted and added to the bill, when it was passed by 29 against 22.

The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up. The amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole, are to allow back pay to the officers suspended by the recent Naval Board, and to pay $170,000 to the Paraguay expedition.

Mr. Hale moved a new section that no new promotions shall be made in the Navy until the number of captains shall be reduced to fifty.

The bill was reported to the Senate and the amendments agreed to except those increasing the appropriations for the respective navy yards.

Mr. Hale's amendment was lost by 23 to 8.

At 3 o'clock this morning, adjourned.

HOUSE 3.—SENATE.—Mr. Seward explained that if he had been present at the vote on the Naval bill, he should have voted against Mr. Hammond's amendment to increase the appropriation for the Navy Yards and elsewhere.

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, presented the credentials of Lazarus W. Powell, as his successor.

Mr. Hunter called up the miscellaneous appropriation bill.

Mr. Slidell presented the credentials of Mr. Benjamin, who has just been re-elected to the Senate from Louisiana.

The vote to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Canada was passed.

A multitude of memorials were then tabled, as there was no time to act on them.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill was then taken up.

It appropriates for the coast survey, $253,000; for light houses, $297,000; for the survey of the public lands, $265,000; for Washington City for various things, $137,000; for the treasury building, $100,000; for the post office building, $150,000; for the capitol extension, $400,000, but no decorations are to be executed until approved by the Art Committee. For the botanic garden, $7,400; for the insane hospital, $88,000; for the mortgage on government property in Florida, $11,000; for the Patent Office, agricultural experiments, $40,000, and for various other things about $50,000. The total amount appropriated is $3,845,000.

Mr. Simmons moved an amendment providing for a home valuation on imports, but after a protracted debate as to whether it was in order or not, it was lost.

Mr. Hunter, from the Finance Committee, moved as an amendment that the President be authorized to issue Treasury notes for $30,000,000, at six per cent interest.

This was debated at great length by Messrs. Seward, Cameron, Davis and others.

Then the Senate agreed to take a recess.

The Senate on re-assembling went into secret session.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the following Committees:

Mr. Broderick, Cameron, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Foote, Hale, Harlan, Simmons, and Wilson—10.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Phelps, the House suspended the rules and passed the Senate resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to employ artificers and the services of the Topographical Engineers, in surveying the Pacific railroad routes.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, tried to introduce a bill repealing the prohibitory clause in the English Reciprocity bill, but the House refused to suspend the rules.

A bill appropriating $55,000 for deepening the channel of the St. Clair Flats passed by 55 majority.

The House reconsidered the vote by which the Mail Steamer bill was yesterday defeated, and again rejected it by a vote of 66 against 94.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Senate's disagreements to the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill, which restores the mileage of the next Congress, originally stricken out by the House.

Recess until 7 o'clock.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Mr. Sartiges, the French Minister, is removed, and Viscount D. Gabriac, present at Baden, is appointed to succeed him.

The Nicaraguan treaty was considered in the Senate to-day.

Mr. Lamar says the failure of Nicaragua to ratify the treaty was attributed to the present time. He thinks the treaty will be ratified as it might possibly be confirmed were it slightly modified.

The Inspector, of the *Courier and Enquirer* says the recognition of the Liberal Government in Mexico is indefinitely postponed, and Senor Mata will not be received.

The President approves the rejection of the Juan Ynissarri treaty by the Senate.

The reception of General Jarnac last November, was regarded by President Martinez as an abandonment of the treaty by this Government, and is understood that Sir Gore Ouseley's treaty with the United States, and will be acceptable to this Government.

In the opinion of Gen. Jones, the great obstacle to the establishment of affairs with Nicaragua is now removed.

A resolution is suggested, requesting the report of J. Glancy Jones from Austria, because of the recent disclosures.

Information has been received from reliable sources in Asuncion and Buenos Ayres, stating that Mr. Hawkeye, our consul in Paraguay, has repeatedly written to our government, giving them full information in regard to matters and things in that country, but has not received or more than a year a single line in reply. He is represented as having stated that he is perfectly willing to apologize for the affair with the Water-Witch, as that was caused by a mistake on the part of a public officer; but that the claim of the so-called American company he will not settle, as it is a swindle, which Commissioner Bowlin will learn if he will investigate it, and that he is ready to submit it to arbitration of friendly powers.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 2—Advices from the Afghan squadron up to January 4th, say that the health of the officers and men was generally good. The Dale, after a cruise on the South coast, had arrived at Port Praya short of provisions.

The mail received from Santa Fe brings a copy of the stringent laws passed by the Legislature of New Mexico to protect property in slaves and ordering emancipation in that Territory.

The vessel to bring Lord Lyons, successor to Lord Napier, on a visit to this country will probably land at Annapolis.

William Smith O'Brien to-day visited both houses of Congress, and was cordially received by many members.

NEW YORK, March 2d.—It is agreed that a compromise tariff bill shall be introduced together, retaining the present free list and increasing the duties on steel and iron.

Shooting Affray—One Man Killed and Several Wounded.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—An old political feud as existed between Thomas B. Low of Hawesville, and Cicero Maxwell of Hardinsburg, Breckinridge Attorney of that District, for which he was bound to worship at all meeting in Hawesville, was interrupted by Low, denounced him in the most insulting language. Maxwell addressing a friend, remarked that Low was armed, and if he should draw a weapon on him to shoot him down. Low soon drew a pistol and fired at Maxwell. Maxwell and others fired several shots, wounding Low in the thigh and arm, cutting off his thumb, and riddling his shirt. A general fire of pistols ensued from the friends of Maxwell. Jno. Babridge, a friend of Low was killed. Mr. Hillyard was shot through the thigh. Low was committed to jail for prosecution from the mob.

Fire in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 2.—A fire last night caught in the cellar of the *Eagle and Enquirer* office, burning half a square on Main street, including the *Eagle and Enquirer* and *Argus* offices, *Charleston Advocate* and *Presbyterian* Herald offices, Hatter & Clark's printers.

The stores of Gilkey & Warren, Sofferens & Bro., W. W. Reed, R. Sullivan, Hamrick & Co., and the estate of Joseph Tenial were destroyed. Loss, $150,000; more or less covered by insurance.

Mr. Butterworth Makes a Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Mr. Butterworth has published a minute statement, showing how far he was connected with the recent terrible occurrence. He says that when he left the house of Mr. Sickles, he had no thought of meeting or seeing Mr. Key, his object being to see Mr. Stewart. He had no arms with him, and did not know that Mr. Sickles intended to take arms. Mr. Sickles left the house after he (Butterworth) had done so, and without any suggestion on the part of him, (Butterworth,) came towards the Club House. When Mr. Key saluted him (Butterworth) he did not know that Mr. Sickles was approaching him, nor did he see him until he turned to leave Mr. Key. It is not true that he sought or detained Mr. Key, who first addressed him (Butterworth). Their interview did not last one minute.

A Diabolical Case of Lynching.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—The St. Joseph correspondent of the *Republican* under date of 27th ult., says a special message from Platte City brings information that Doy and son, confined on the charge of running off negroes, were forcibly taken from jail last night by a mob of three hundred men and hung. The reason assigned is that the court would not acquit the prisoners on the ground that it was not the proper district to try them in.

LATER.—St. Joseph papers of the 28th ult. and last inst. contain nothing in reference to the hanging of Doy and son at Platte City, by a mob. The story is doubtless an unmitigated hoax.

Opening of Lake Navigation.

BUFFALO, March 2.—The propeller Equinox, of the N. Y. Central Railroad line, with a full load of merchandise, left this morning for Cleveland and Sandusky. If she succeeds in getting through, another of the same line will follow on Monday. There is no ice now in sight, and navigation is considered as fairly opened for the season.

Arrest of Lottery Swindlers.

BOSTON, March 2.—Wm. Shute and wife, Alonzo Shute and D. G. Palmer were arrested this morning in York Co., Me., charged with lottery swindling. They were taken to Newburyport, Mass., and held to bail in $5,000 each for examination.

Later from the Steamboat Disaster.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Later advices from the scene of the burning of the Princess report that numbers of the sufferers are dying from their injuries. The forward part of the boat was blown to pieces.

The P. M. General Sick.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Post Master General Brown has been suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. He is in a somewhat improved condition to-day.

Lake Erie Open.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—Navigation is open to Dunkirk, and the New York and Erie line of propellers commenced running to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—Quotations remain precisely at former figures, and no event has occurred to vary the dull routine of ordinary business. We therefore simply repeat former quotations, viz: Exchange 1-2 9, gold 1 1-2, with no demand. Discounts 10 per cent. Sterling rates nominal at 1@2 per cent, with few transactions.

COMMERCIAL.—The Wheat market was buoyant and active, with an advance of 3c on No. 1 Red; 1¾@2c on No. 2 Red; 3c on Standard Spring; and 3@4c on No. 2 Spring—opening quiet, but closing with a good demand and an upward tendency. Sales amounted to about 30,000 bushels at $1.28@1.30 for No. 1 Red; $1.15 for No. 2 Red; $1.00@1.01 for Standard Spring; 91@93c for No. 2 Spring; 89@94c for old inspection No. 2 Spring; and 79c for Rejected Spring.

The Flour market was very firm, under a bare market. Sales amounted to about 700 bbls at $5.08@5.17 f. o. b. for low grade to common Spring Extra; $5.50 for good do; and $6.25 for Michigan Winter.

There was a good demand for Corn, and the market advanced 1c, with sales of Shelled at 59@70c per bu on track. There is considerable speculative inquiry with regard to cargoes for delivery in spring; but buyers and sellers are apart. Oats very firm for Prime Spring. Barley in good demand. Highwines firm—manufacturers holding at 26c. Timothy Seed in fair demand, and prices a shade better for choice. Clover dull.

The Provision market is inactive. A sale of 83 packages prime Lard was made at 11¾c. Tallow still scarce.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of to-day reports the wheat market active, with an advance of ¾@1c per bushel. Flour firm, with sales at $5.75@6.00 for Spring Extras. Receipts yesterday:—Flour, 531 bbls; Wheat, 7,691 bu; Oats, 1,583 bu; Corn, 217 bu; Barley, 518 bu.

At St. Louis on the 28th, Corn sold at 60@62c; Wheat, $1.12@1.27 for Winter, and $1.05@1.13 for Spring; Flour inactive.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday says:

There was a strong speculative feeling in the flour market to-day, and a further advance was established in prices, with sales of 5,500 bbls at $5.60@5.70 for family, and holders did not meet the demand freely at the higher rates. For the 1st of April delivery, $6 was offered for good Superfine. The advices from New York continue favorable. Where prices advance 5c there they go up 10c here, thus keeping the shipping margin below a paying point. The quotations there to-day were $5.55@6.65 for qualities corresponding with Cincinnati Superfine. White corn very scarce, while the only difference would fall about 2c. Freight charges prevailing, but the quotation for Superfine Ohio and Indiana on Delaware, was only $5.25—55@ 60c below our quotations.

The market for grain is unchanged. The demand for Wheat is light, but good, and prices are firm. Provisions, with the exception of heavy bulk sides are dull and heavy. Sales of no transactions of Mess Pork, and the article is nominal at $15. There are not many buyers or sellers at this figure. Bacon was dull at 7¼ and 8¼ for Shoulders and Sides. Lard firm at 11¾ for prime kettle. Heavy bulk Sides sold at 8¾@8¾c. Sugar and Molasses dull at 7@7¾c for the former, and 26@37 for the latter. Whisky firm at 25½c, with good demand. Pig Metal is selling in the small way at $35.50 for best brands of Ohio River hot blast. With a view of restricting the credit system, leading dealers have concluded to make a difference of $5 per ton between cash and time sales. Clover Seed dull and heavy.

Spirit of the Commercial Circulars by the Canada.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., in their circular, dated Feb. 11, with regard to Breadstuffs say:

This week's arrivals consists of 1,262 sacks flour, from France; 5,856 quarters wheat, and 1,000 quarters corn, from the Mediterranean and Black Sea; and 200 barrels flour from South America.

Farmers' deliveries of wheat for the week ending last Saturday were 105,464 quarters, at 40s.10d, against 108,979 quarters at 44s.9d, in the corresponding week of last year.

The country markets continue to be liberally supplied, and the grain trade has ruled dull without variation in price. On Tuesday the market was slow for all articles, at previous rates.

Today we had again a small attendance of buyers, and a very inanimate trade. Sales were in the merest retail, and prices a shade easier. Flour is unchanged; choice qualities scarce. Indian corn—Is of sample of white selling in small qualities, at quotations. Nothing doing in yellow or mixed. We quote, per cental, wheat, red, Chicago, and Milwaukee, 5s 9a to 8s 3d; Indiana, 5s 7d to 9s 3d; white Western, 5s 7d to 9s 3d; white, 5s; Southern 10s to 16s 9d; Flour 10s to 13s; Indian Corn, mixed, and yellow, 5s 10d to 6s 3d; white, 7s to 7s 6d.

Messrs. Wright, Junior & Co.'s circular with regard to the prospect of a European war, contains the following:

Many are disposed to regard political movements in a pacific light; but the angry attitude of affairs between France, Austria and Sardinia, and the active war-like preparations still in progress, are sufficiently indicative that open hostilities are delayed only in deference to other powers and the commercial public, and have more the character of a respite for the purpose of obtaining, by fresh loans, sufficient funds to conduct a campaign, than assurances of a desire to preserve peace. Evanitate as this may, confidence in monetary and business circles is limited, and until the horizon be cleared of the present obscurity caution will be the prevailing feature.

The grain trade remains in a very languid state, and business in both wheat and flour is restricted to consumptive requirements. Prices are tolerably steady. For Indian Corn there has been a better inquiry, and rates have an upward tendency.

Robert Makin & Son, in their circular dated, Liverpool, Feb. 8, says:

At this period of the year a practically correct estimate of our wheat crop of the previous harvest may be generally arrived at, and judging from the experience of the past four months we may safely pronounce that the last crop realized in the Kingdom has not only been abundant, but has exceeded in quantity the liberal estimates formed at the time of gathering; this combined with good old stocks left over, has all along kept us in a position comparatively independent of foreign aid, and the almost total little greater effect than to prevent a further reduction from previous low prices, while the business done with the near Continental ports has only resulted in moderate profit, and generally speaking the markets of the close of the past month are somewhat more depressed, but in very few instances could any improvement be obtained, the continued mildness of the season still projecting the condition; and Mark Lane yesterday ruled quite dull.

Here we have had a moderate inquiry for wheat, since Friday, at full prices, but flour has moved slowly. Indian Corn and beans firmly supported.

We have no arrivals from America, and the week's imports are below the average extent. Notwithstanding a better attendance of the market to-day, the actual business in wheat of any description was proved upon a limited scale, holders generally requiring previous rates, which we repeat as on this day week, though to sell in quantity some concession would be necessary. The fleet trade is without alteration, with fitful business passing.

James Mellorsy & Co., under date of Feb. 11, say of the Provision Market:

Bacon without change—no inquiry for American—some cures still in good supply. Cheese in better demand and for really fine 1s. to 2s. advance has been paid. Beef has been in good demand without change in price, and holders have sold freely. Pork in fair demand and rather dearer.

BACON—Long Middles, New—32s in cases 30 cwt.
Short Middles ..... 31s@32s
Cumberland ..... 31s@32s
Ordinary to Fair ..... 30s@31s
Dry Salted Middles ..... 31s@32s
Cumberland ..... 30s@31s
PORK—Mess, New ..... 90s@95s
Prime Mess, New ..... 80s@85s
Lard is in demand, but the transactions are very limited—nominal price 60s to 61s.

Tallow in increased demand, and a large business has been done at better prices. North American firm at 54s.

SEED WHEAT.

A few days ago we penned an article concerning Seed Wheat, and the importance of farmers paying more attention than usual to the quality of the seed they put into the ground the coming spring. Since then we have received several communications from parties in Wisconsin, some of which we have published, stating that they had good 'Canada Club' and 'Scotch Fife' wheat. Below will be found another communication, which is accompanied with a very fair sample of "Scotch Fife," and which we publish for the benefit of farmers who desire that kind of seed:

STOUGHTON, March 1 1859.

EDITORS PRESS and TRIBUNE,

I saw an article in the PRESS AND TRIBUNE of the 24th February, in the commercial column, that there was much inquiry for Spring Wheat. I have a handful of twenty-five bunches of "Scotch Fife" seed for sale at $1.50 per handful, if it is wanted at that price. If I cannot get that I shall keep it for spring opens. I was offered $1.37 to-day for it. If there is a great inquiry for seed in this section, if there are any who want it, they had better send on immediately. They can send their money to me, or to H. Giles, the depot agent at Stoughton, on the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, or Mr. Terry, the express master. I will deliver the seed at Stoughton depot on receipt of money and bags. The wheat grew on Sandy Prairie, and the yield was over twenty bushels per acre. I send this for the benefit of those who want seed, and also a sample of the same.

Your humble servant,

DUNCAN ALTENUR.

Address Stoughton Post Office, Dane County, Wisconsin.

We would add that since the publication of the article referred to, several parties have exhibited on 'Change some very choice samples of "Scotch Fife" and "Canada Club." We trust farmers will spare no pains in providing themselves with good, sound seed wheat; for without they do so, our crop of Spring Wheat cannot but be as inferior as it was last year. Much, of course, depends on weather and drainage, but without good seed no culture can avail nothing, and all efforts to elevate the standing of Spring Wheat in this market will go for nought.

THE WHEAT CROP IN SCHUYLER COUNTY.

SCHUYLER, Schuyler County, Ill., Feb. 26, 1859.

EDITORS PRESS and TRIBUNE:

Weather warm and spring-like; ground thawed out: roads very bad in consequence; but little produce and no money in the hands of farmers in the order of things down here. Two weeks ago the best judges pronounced the wheat crop damaged *one half*, but the late warm weather has brought to light many a green blade that before lay hidden, and it is now thought that with no further damage, the crop may be *three fourths*. Such at least is our hope, for having lost two crops in succession, we can ill afford to lose another. The very discouraging reports of the bartering thousands to Pike's Peak from this part of country.

J. E. S.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2.

FREIGHTS—The Eastern Rail ways have reduced rates on fourth Class fruit, to New York from Chicago 90 to 100 ds. and to Boston via Albany to 67c; Piour to New York at 31c; to Boston 31.35; to Philadelphia's and Baltimore $1.05; Corn to New York, through to Boston, port winter, 60c 100 lbs; and Flour to Boston, port winter, 40c 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Very firm. Sales were:—150 bbls "Excelsior" (sold that night) at $5.10; 500 bbls do do, and 100 bbls "Atlantic" do at $5.17 f. o. b. at the opening of navigation; 50 bbls "Kevanaer" do at $5.15; 100 bbls low grade Spring Extra at $5.05. Free of storage till the 1st of April; 50 bbls Michigan White Winter at $5.35.

CORN MEAL—Firm at $35 for Unbolted, and $37 for Bolted. Sales 3 tons Bolted at $37.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Very dull and nominal at $1.50@1.75c. Buyers and sellers apart.

OATS—Steady; sales 700 bbls at 26c.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal at $1@1.10c.

RYE—Firm and in good demand at 60c.

WHEAT—Market active. Advanced 3c. Sales were: 600 bu No. 1 Red at $1.28 in store; 700 bu do at $1.19 in store; 1,000 bu do at $1.20¾. In store; 12,000 bu do in two lots at $1.30 in store; 5,000 bu No. 2 Red at $1.15 in store. Evening—Advanced 2@4c. Sales were: 700 bushels Rejected at 80c; 700 bu do at $1.01 in store; 600 bu No. 2 Spring at 95c in store; 4,000 bu do at 96c in store; 1600 bu do at 95½ in store; 1,800 bu do Gold Immediate delivery at 96c in store; 1000 bu do do at 94c in store; 300 bu Rejected at 75c in store. Receipts during firm.

CORN—Advanced 1c. Sales were: 94.0 bu Shelled in bulk at the 9 00 bu on track; 700 bu do at 70c on track; 700 bu do at 70c on track; 300 bu No. 1 at 66½c delivered; 700 bu No. 2 at 66½c delivered; 700 bu No. 2 at 66c in store; 50 bags fair State at 65c on track.

OATS—Prime in good demand and firm. Sales to-day are: 91 bags common at 31c delivered; 167 bags fair at 34c on track; 200 bags good at 36c on track.

RYE—75 bu fair quality at 60c on track.

BARLEY—In good demand, and prime firm. Sales to-day were: 100 bu No. 2 at 65c in store; 50 bags fair State at 85c on track.

HIGHWINES—Held more firmly. Manufacturers ask for 26.

ALCOHOL—55@56c per gal.

SEEDS—Timothy in fair demand, and prime quality firmer. Sales to-day were:—30 bu prime Timothy at 40 00; 75 bushels fair do at $1.87½; 60 bu do at $1.85. Clover less inquiry for, and market rather dull. Sales were:—15 bags prime at $6.25; 10 bags fair at $6.00; 30 bags Yunga-tan Grass at $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Very few in market. Sales to-day were:—14 Hogs averaging 180lbs at $6.50; 4 averaging 3.0 lbs at $7 00.

PROVISIONS—Inactive Mess Beef, 60@10; Mess Pork, 47@17.50. Nothing doing in Cut Meats.

LARD—25 packages prime at 11¾c.

TALLOW—Scarce and in demand at 10½c.

HIDES—Dull and firm, with a good inquiry for Green.

SALTING—Steady at 4½@5c; Green Salted, 6½@6½c; Dry Salted, 7½@7¾c. Calf Skins, 12c.

PELTS—In fair supply, with a fair demand. City slaughtered at 1 50@1.75; Country, $1.00@1.50.

WOOL—120 lbs. Good Fleece at 47½c.

FEATHERS—Dressed Chickens in good demand at $2.50 @2.60 per doz. Turkeys, 9@10c per lb.

EGGS—Fresh 16c per doz.

BUTTER—In good shipping demand. Sales to-day were:—40 pkgs choice at 12c; choice table Butter in good demand at 12@17c.

POTATOES—Mesbannocks, 65@75c; common, mixed, 50@60c.

BEANS—Market dull and nominal at 75@1.25.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales to-day were:—40 bbls Michigan Dried Apples at 12c.

Movement of Breadstuffs—March 1.

SHIPPED BY RAILWAYS.

	Flour bbls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Bar. bu.	Cat. Hog. No.
By Lake	1,000	7,691	217	1,583	518	
By C. R. R.	531	1,000	1,000	1,000		
By R. I. R. R.	400	1,000	1,000	1,000		
By M. & M. R. R.	200	1,000	1,000	1,000		
By M. C. R. R.	200	1,000	1,000	1,000		
By C. & R. I. R. R.	200	1,000	1,000	1,000		
By G. & C. R. R.	125	1,125				
Total	899	4479	2599	2679	518	370 130

New York Market.

[By TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, March 2, 1859.

FLOUR—There is an active trade demand for State and Western, and prices have advanced 5@10c. Sales 17,000 bbls at 5.05@5.30 for super Western; 5.30@5.50 for extra State, 5.45@5.60 for super Western; 5.60@5.80 for extra Western; 5.80@6.00 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio—market closing buoyant. Flour Canadian quiet at 5.50@7.00. Rye Flour 4.25@4.50. Corn Meal—sales 800 bbls Brandywine at 4.00@4.10.

GRAIN—Wheat—Sales 80,000 bushels at an advance of 1@ 2c; sales 80,000 bu at $1.40@1.42 for white Genesee; $1.37 @1.39 for white Western; $1.30@1.32 for white Canada; $1.30 for amber St. Louis; $1.25@1.27 for mixed Illinois; $1.30 for white Southern; $1.20@1.25 for white Illinois; $1.25 for white Southern; $1.20@1.25 for white Illinois and Michigan Club on private terms. Rye is dull at 75c. Corn quiet and firmer at 65@66c for State, 64@65c for Western mixed; sales 2,500 bu at 65c. Oats quiet and steady; sales 2,500 bu at 38@39c for Canada; 38@39c for Jersey; 37@38c for Western; 38@39c for State. Barley quiet and firmer at 85@90c for State, and 85@90c for Western Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged. Sales 2,000 bbls at $17.50 @18 for new; $17.50 for old mess; 18.25@18.50 for prime. Beef unchanged; sales 100 bbls new mess for April at $13.50; half bbls shoulder clear at 9¾; 100 bbls prime at $13. Lard offered in a jobbing way at 12¾c; 500 bbls prime at 9¾. Butter—Sales 200 bbls Ohio at 16@17c; 100 bbls Western at 15@16c. Cheese quiet at 9@12c. Prime nominal. Whisky firmer; 97@98 for do do; 100 bbls Prime Peal-ut. No for sale. Sugar—Sales 300 hhds Cuba at 6¾@7c. Coffee—Sales 1,000 bags Rio at 12¾@13c. Molasses—Sales 200 hhds Cuba at 32c. Rice—Sales 200 tierces Carolina at 5¾@6c. Tallow lower. Stocks—Stock of Breadstuffs, tar, clothes steady. No. 62 C. F. & C. F. & C. 1 C. bonds 86@87; Harlem 14@14½; Reading 67¾@68; Michigan Southern 43½@43¾; Illinois Central 86@87; Cumberland 8½@9; Erie 24@24½; Hudson River 32¾; Reading 67¾@68; Panama 118¾; C. F. & C. 1 C. 86@87; do do Cumberland 8½@9; Panama 118¾.

Weekly Live Stock Market.

[By TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, March 2.

BEEF CATTLE—There is but a moderate demand for Beef Cattle and prices for common and inferior grades 3@ 4c lower. Quotations range from 4½@6½c common to ordinary, to 7@8c for prime, and 11½@12c for premium. Sales 2,500 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Active.

SWINE—Dull at 5½@6½c.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
61, 63 & 65 Wabash avenue, Chicago,
BAGS AND SACKS of every description
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EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
LATE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON TO
the Opthalmic and Aural Institute of Louisville,
and Oculist to all well known throughout the United States for cure, and success, as per testimonials in the EYE AND EAR, has now taken up his residence in this city for the winter, and will remain at the Sherman House for a few days only. SEVEN HUNDRED and EIGHTY SEVEN PATIENTS many of whom had been totally blind for many years, and many others almost so, have been restored to sight in this state, who had been declared incurable by other physicians, and who had been deaf for many years, to whom the sense of hearing have been restored by the use of the Doctor's skill and treatment, and many others who had been afflicted with sore eyes for years, have been cured from this skill of the Doctor never fail, nor will he in future make any charge for services rendered. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 69 SOUTH CLARK.
jan26-1y

VINEGAR!—GENUINE NEW JERSEY
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THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO inform the public generally, that they have opened their office in the above place for the transaction of a GENERAL PATENT AGENCY BUSINESS.

It is their aim to have on hand, at all times, for exhibition and sale, a full assortment of patented articles, and will take great pains to procure such as may be called for by purchasers. Also, to procure the latest inventions as they are patented, and to keep the public informed of the progress of all new inventions as they are presented at the Patent Office. Also, to procure patents for inventions, and to attend to all business connected with the Patent Office, with promptness and fidelity. Also, to purchase and sell patent rights, and to negotiate for the sale of all other articles of merchandise.

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REFERENCES.

Wm. Jones, No. 81 Randolph street, Chicago; P. H. Field & Co., Kinzie street, Chicago; H. D. Gilman & Co., Chicago; Wm. Butler, Chicago; Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago; Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Chicago; Hon. Thos. Dyer, Chicago; Hon. Wm. H. Brown, Chicago; Hon. Wm. Bross, Chicago; Hon. Thos. Hoyne, Chicago.
jan26-1m

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE TRANSPORTation of Persons and Freight.

Connections are made at Hannibal with the Missouri River Railroad, for Kansas City, and by Steamboats for Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Rock Island, Davenport, Dubuque, and all points on the Upper Mississippi.

Passengers leave St. Joseph daily at 8 A. M., and arrive at Hannibal at 5 P. M. Freight leaves St. Joseph daily at 6 A. M., and arrives at Hannibal at 6 P. M. Passengers leave Hannibal at 8 A. M., and arrive at St. Joseph at 5 P. M. Freight leaves Hannibal at 6 A. M., and arrives at St. Joseph at 6 P. M.

Passengers leave St. Joseph daily at 5 P. M. Freight leaves St. Joseph daily at 6 P. M.

Passengers leave Hannibal daily at 5 P. M. Freight leaves Hannibal daily at 6 P. M.

Through Freight and Passenger Tickets can be procured at the Company's office in St. Joseph, and at the Company's office in Hannibal.

Through Freight Bills will be made out